FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR CSCE DELEGATE INTERVIEWED BEFORE DEPARTURE

LD060028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] On Tuesday of next week, the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries which took part in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation will resume. Our editor interviewed the leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador, Radoslav Klein, before his departure by air.

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Ambassador, what existing results can the resuming session work on; what are so to speak, the starting positions for further negotiation?

[Answer] More than a year has elasped since the opening of the Madrid meeting. Nevertheless, some questions of a basic nature remain literally open, chiefly the question of convening a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe, the solution of which will be a test of the political maturity, discretion and realism of all participants of the Madrid meeting.

However, if we look at the Madrid meeting from the point of view of those facts which have already been discussed, then we can state that in the existing complex international situation, progress which many people did not expect has been achieved in Madrid. No one in the West, for example, expected that more than 80 percent of the expected substantial final document would be worked out and agreed in advance.

It must be said, though, that without an agreement on convening a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe, we consider these results to be so to speak, a body without a head. Before the Christmas break a new document appeared -- a draft of the final document of the Madrid meeting drawn up by a group of neutral and nonparticipant states: We can say that a very good bases has been created for ending the Madrid meeting with a substantial and wide-ranging final document.

[Question] From the statements of a number of American representatives one could deduce that the United States will probably attempt to postpone the resumption of talks and to then totally subject all questions under discussion to one thing: internal development in Poland. This is a clear contradiction of the Final Act. Can this irresponsible action jeopardize the meeting itself?

[Answer] If the United States wishes to abuse a situation in order to taint the Madrid meeting, to jeopardize its results, then it will be the situation which you mentioned, the example you gave of the Polish People's Republic. Therefore we unambigously and decisively support the standpoint of the Government of the Polish People's Republic; we reject on principle the attitude of those who are trying from the position of some kind of self-appointed arbiters to create the impression that legal measures of the Government of the Polsih People's Republic, aimed at warding off a national catastrophe and preventing the bloodshed of a civil war, should lead to a situation, at the Madrid meeting, which makes it impossible for normal work of that meeting to continue.

We shall have to allow for the fact that at the opening, the representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty, especially the United States, will try to present this question and create confrontation around it in order to make further constructive talks impossible. It is interesting that the representatives of the NATO states who want to be the judges of development in Poland close their eyes or attempt to justify the real mass violation of human rights in other countries, including those of many of the participants of the Helsinki conference, where, for a considerable time, harsh and antipopular emergency laws have been applied, and where as a result of this situation torture occurs and many lives are lost. Let us recall the situations in northern Ireland and in Turkey.

This discrepancy in the attitude of some states is so clear and intolerable that it is gradually becoming the subject of just criticism by the world public.

[Question] What resolutions is our delegation returning to Madrid with?

[Answer] The Czechoslovak delegation is returning to Madrid with the firm intention of continuing in a constructive spirit to seek solutions to problems in the interest of achieving a substantial and balanced final document; in other words, we are prepared to continue without unnecessary delays in the effort which we have officially confirmed on a number of occasions at the Madrid meeting. We shall do everything to ensure that the Madrid meeting does not become the victim of the current complex international situation, and that it contributes to the positive trends which show that in Europe the only alternative to the current world can be the further relaxation of tension and multilaterally advantageous mutual cooperation between the European nations.

This is the basic line of our foreign policy and it is also the line which the Czechoslovak delegation is taking at the Madrid meeting. [end recording]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE

LD091514 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The debate at the European security conference in Madrid continued with a speech by the Hungarian delegate. The work of the meeting was suspended nearly 2 months ago. Today's session was chaired by the leader of the Polish delegation and, after a brief introductory speech, he called on Ambassador Ferenc Esztergalyos to speak.

The head of the Hungarian delegation stressed that the conference must be held within a practical framework so that the final document may be finalized and adopted as soon as possible. The Hungarian delegation believes that the majority of the states taking part in the meeting are interested in this. The plan of the neutral and nonaligned countries is a respectable and constructive proposal for settling unsolved issues. The Hungarian diplomat stressed and added that these issues can be resolved by taking into consideration the divergent standpoints. The Hungarian delegation places great emphasis on the fact that the closing document should also provide for convening a European disarmament conference. The Hungarian ambassador warned that Europe would lose a great deal if it misses the opportunity that offers itself, for detente has provided tangible results for every country and nation and the foreign policy of the socialist countries continues to serve the strengthening of detente and peaceful coexistence.

Most Western countries at the Madrid conference are represented by foreign ministers at the present session; their objective is to place the Polish developments on the agenda of the meeting. Earlier, this was rejected by Poland and the USSR alike, because the state of emergency in Poland is an internal affair.

GDR CSCE DELEGATE URGES MAIN ISSUE CONCENTRATION

LD102206 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Peter Steglich, the GDR representative at the Madrid meeting, today strongly urged all participating countries to concentrate on the main questions of the negotiations. During a meeting of delegation heads which was held today, he said that convening a European disarmament conference must stand at the center of joint efforts.

A decision to this effect would be a considerable contribution to detente on the continent. Agreement on this issue is the decisive condition for a substantive final document and thus for a successful conclusion to the meeting.

Peter Steglich strongly opposed attempts made by the United States and other NATO states to introduce extraneous topics into the debate. In this connection, he asked where one would end up if the socialist countries were to use the constant violations of human rights in various NATO states as the excuse for breaking off the policy of detente. The GDR delegate recalled among other things that the British Government has had a state of emergency in force over Northern Ireland for 9 years and that the Turkish military has sentenced over 50 trade union members to death during the past few weeks. It is unparalleled hypocrisy on the part of the West (?to regard all of this) as normal and at the same time to shed crocodile tears about matters that are Poland's own business.

GDR MBFR ENVOY URGES DRAFTING AGREEMENT

AU082016 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- At the Vienna disarmament negotiations, the Warsaw Pact countries continue to pursue the course of countering the imperialist policy of strength, confrontation and poisoning the international atmosphere with their deliberate striving for continuing the negotiations. Their initiative to maintain the existing military balance at a lower level of troop and arms strengths is in line with this course. This was stated by the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Andre Wieland, at the second plenary session of the 26th round of the negotiations.

He drew attention to statements by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, who had called the drafting of a first agreement in Vienna -- excluding controversial issues -- an urgent need of the hour.

Nothing can be more inappropriate, but at the same time easier to see through, than the demagogical attempts by Western representatives to hide the responsibility of the NATO countries for the deadlock in Vienna behind the smokescreen of demands for a constructive contribution by the socialist countries.

The head of the GDR delegation asked the Western participants to discontinue the debate launched by them about the strengths of armed forces in Central Europe, a debate which to date has prevented any progress in Vienna and merely served as an alibi for NATO's exorbitant armament. Now the reaction by the Western participants to the socialist countries' proposal to work out an agreement on a first reduction phase will become a test case for their basic attitude.

Among the problems that must definitely be resolved while working out the text of such an agreement, the GDR delegation head singled out especially the stipulation of the extent of the reduction of Soviet and American land forces in the first phase.

CARCARNI REVIEWS SEVENTH 5-YEAR PERIOD

AU091438 [Editorial Report] Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian, issue No 12 for December 1981 contains on pp 39-52 a 7,000-word article by "AWP Central Committee Politburo Member" Adil Carcani entitled "The Seventh 5-Year Period -- A New Stage in the Implementation of the Principle of Self-Reliance."

In his article, Carcani reviews the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress for the development of the various branches and sectors of the economy, giving some details of achievements attained by vanguard enterprises and cooperatives. He also stresses a number of principles which have already been outlined in the documents of the Eighth AWP Congress, including Hoxha's and Shehu's reports to this congress.

Writing about self-reliance, Carcani says, among other things: "Being a general law not only in carrying out the revolution and the construction and defense of socialism, but also for all those countries and peoples embarking on the road of independent socioeconomic development, the implementation of the principle of self-reliance is in no way intended to create an 'autarkic and closed economy' and does not constitute a sliding into 'positions of narrow nationalism' or a 'departure from internationalism,' as the bourgeois and revisionists ideologues are striving to present the question."

Carcani then goes on to briefly condemn various "bourgeois and revisionist" theories about the "interdependence of nations," "limited sovereignty" and the "new international economic order" as being intended to keep nations permanently in a state of dependence and slavery: "What lies at the root of these pseudo-theories," writes Carcani, "is the creation of the psychosis that allegedly no country or nation can develop and progress except under the tutelage of a superpower, that no country can develop without credits or technical, material and financial 'aid' from the imperialist countries and that no country can develop outside of the system of international capitalist cooperation."

UNIVERSITY 'READY' TO GIVE PRISTINA BOOKS

AU092104 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Unattributed report: "Tirana University Expresses its Readiness To Help Pristina University With Albanian Textbooks"]

[Text] On 8 February, TANJUG sent the following report: One of the issues mentioned often in the last few months in the general analyses of work at Kosovo University is the lack of educational textbooks for the university, especially for lectures in the Albanian language. This problem at Pristina University has occurred since the foundation of this high educational institution, because the general rapid development of higher schools in Kosovo has not been accompanied by the appropriate securing of educational literature. It is true it was expected that alongside increasing the teaching-scientific cadres and their activity, the problem of educational textbooks would be rapidly solved. Moreover, this was expected because the university teachers had formally taken the responsibility to write new textbooks or to translate into Albanian the textbooks of Yugoslav universities.

Unfortunately, up to now the results have been few. Of the 133 planned textbooks which the Institute for Educational Means of Kosovo should have published last year, only 34 necessary titles have been published until now for the students in Kosovo. The main reason that the planned number of textbooks are not available to the students is the university teachers are not actively writing them in the set time or translating them from other languages into Albanian. Thus, for example, the provincial Institute for Educational Means has not received 79 manuscripts for educational textbooks which it has planned to publish in cooperation with Pristina University. TANJUG concludes that on the basis of the plan for publishing activity of Pristina University, which the council will soon approve, it is anticipated that 48 textbooks will be published in the next 2 years.

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In connection with the above TANJUG report on the situation of educational textbooks in Albanian for Pristina University, an ATA correspondent spoke with the Tirana University rectorate. The correspondent was told that Tirana University sadly learned that the students of Pristina University do not have textbooks in Albanian. To overcome this difficult situation, Tirana University expresses its readiness, as always, if the Kosovo University wishes, to send it the educational textbooks in Albanian which it lacks and needs. Likewise, in agreement with Pristina University, our university is at its disposal to help by taking the responsibility to publish and send in as a short time as possible the educational textbooks which are needed by Albanian students in Kosovo to continue their Albanian studies regularly.

BASHKIMI: PCF IS 'PRO-IMPERIALIST FORCE'

AU091240 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 9 Feb 82

["Anti-Socialist Socialism of Marchais" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 9 February (ATA) -- The congresses of the revisionist parties have already become a difficult spectacle for the chieftains of these parties, reads an article published in the newspaper BASHKIMI in regard to the 24th Congress of the French revisionist party, because it is becoming more and more difficult for them to find and proclaim new deceitful ideological, political and economic slogans and theses. The old Bernsteinian, Proudhonian, Kautskian and anarchist theories have been exploited so much by them, so that now the French revisionists are not finding any longer even new labels for the old reformist and opportunist claims. Therefore, at the latest congress George Marchais did nothing else, but proclaimed as a road for the construction of socialism with French colours "a broad program for the nationalisation of the sectors of economy." This is an old program in the ideological and theoretical arsenal of the French revisionists, with which they have long since tried to lull the French proletariat to sleep. In a good part of the developed capitalist countries, the article stresses, exposing this new program worked out by George Marchais, some branches of economy are nationalized and the process is under development. This is but the strengthening of monopoly-state capitalism. Marchais claims that the extending of the scale of nationalization will bring about the advance towards the socialist society. But in these reformist claims, too, the article stresses, he shows himself restrained in the face of big capital, which he made haste to assure that "the party does not seek to establish the state control on the whole economy."

The revisionist logic wants to create the impression in the proletariat that through such a program the nature of the exploiting capitalist order will change and that "freedom, democracy, self-determination of the workers and the state of many parties" will be guaranteed. Bearing in mind the fact that in his socialism there will exist and be preserved big capital and the bourgeois character of economy and state, Marchais chanted the prefered revisionist slogan of "pluralism of parties."

The a la Marchais socialism manifests its real nature in the international problems. The French revisionist party has come closer to Soviet social-imperialism and has supported it either in Afghanistan, or Poland.

But the general secretary of the French revisionist party confirmed at the same time the approval of the Atlantic alliance. From the rostrum of the congress he assured big European monopoly capital and U.S. imperialism that his party, recognizes the obligations deriving from the "being of the country member of the NATO bloc." In a word, the article of the newspaper BASHKIMI writes in conclusion, Marchais envisages that his socialism be built under the umbrella of NATO and U.S. imperialism and in alliance with Soviet social-imperialism. Loyal to traditional Eurocommunist opportunism, he tries to praise all parties and affirms the nature of his party as a pro-imperialist force.

COMMENTATOR SCORES U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS POLICY

AU101646 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 10 Feb 82

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov commentary: "New Defiance"]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Feb (BTA) -- President Reagan has supplemented his dossier of "peace champion from the position of strength" with one more major fact, the decision to manufacture chemical weapons. In its profound essence this Presidential act could not be described otherwise than as a new defiance against reason and humaneness. After the chances created by the neutron weapons to destroy life and preserve objects, the Reagan decision in favour of sophisticated chemical weapons is again a decision in favour of objects. One cannot but start thinking that the care for the unanimated objects in case of an eventual military conflict is a specific expression of the "humanity" of the White House and its host.

The American chemical substance dioxine, thrown over the jungles of Vietnam from 1966 through 1971 caused genetic changes in the human organism which had a deforming effect on the heredity. The signature of President Reagan and the hundreds of millions of dollars set aside for the development of a new generation of chemical substance comes only to expand the spectrum of the horrors awaiting millions of people, if the White House ever comes to judge that "the vital interests of the United States" require the use of the new weapons.

The motive which accompanies the President's decision for the restoration of the manufacture of chemical weapons -- as if it had ever been terminated -- is that this would have ensured a powerful position of the country in eventual negotiations on banning the weapon. The same motive lies in the foundation of the nuclear marathon the start of which is in the White House! The logics to which the President has subordinated his decisions in the sphere of arms race, is in its essence an antilogics. From it, despite all the peaceful declarations, only a war could gain!

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION VISITS

Report on Arrival

AU101049 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by the Academician Anatoliy Grigorievich Yegorov, chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society central leadership, has arrived in Bulgaria to attend the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. The guests were welcomed by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; Dimitur Petrov, chief of the Department for People's Councils and Mass Organizations of the BCP Central Committee; and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

Meeting With Counterparts

AU101950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] On 10 February, the delegation of the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries led by Academician Anatoliy Yegorov, chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, met the leadership of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. The delegation arrived in our country for the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee, briefed the guests on the committee's tasks and new trends of work for implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Academician Anatoliy Yegorov stressed that the cooperation between the two friendship organizations renders results in all spheres of life, and that youth is ever more actively participating in the organizations' work. The meeting was attended by Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the all-national committee on Bulgarian-USSR friendship, and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU101948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] On 10 February, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the delegation of the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Society on USSR-Bulgarian Friendship, led by Academician Anatoliy Yegorov, chairman of the central leadership of the USSR-Bulgarian Freindship Society. During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the multisided relations and good cooperation between the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and the two Soviet organizations were stressed.

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

AU101114 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] A 1982 trade and payments protocol between Bulgaria and Poland was signed in Sofia today. The protocol provides for an increase in mutual deliveries by about 6 percent compared with 1981. Bulgaria will import from Poland metal-cutting machines, shipping equipment, road-building machines, coals and coke. Bulgaria will deliver to Poland computer technology, hoisting equipment, fruits, vegetables and other products.

ZHIVKOV SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO SRV LEADER

AU101204 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], expressing the most cordial congratulations on the latter's 75th birthday.

The telegram states as follows: The Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people know you as an outstanding party and state leader of the fraternal people of Vietnam who has devoted all his life to the Vietnamese people's national and social liberation, to the victory of the ideals of socialism.

We highly appreciate you as an ardent patriot and as a consistent internationalist-Leninist, as the loyal fellow-worker of Ho Chi Minh, the great Vietnamese people's son, who was a great and loyal friend of Bulgaria, an indefatigable supporter of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, between Vietnam and the other socialist community countries, and who, last but not least, was a consistent fighter for the unity of all peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world, the telegram further points out.

The telegram closes with the most sincere wishes for even greater, new successes in Truong Chinh's activities devoted to the Vietnamese people's well-being, to the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples, to the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

STANKO TODOROV ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN IZVESTIYA

An article by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, entitled "Geared to the Future," which was published in the 20 January Morning Edition of Moscow IZVESTIYA, page 5, appears in the 8 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 9.

BRIEFS

TODOROV IN PERNIK -- Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, today visited Pernik and attended a session of the Municipal People's Council Executive Committee which discussed certain issues of the socioeconomic development of the town and of the conurbation svstem in 1982 and during the Eighth 5-year Plan. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Feb 82 AU]

POLAND'S OBODOWSKI, DELEGATION END VISIT

Talks with Rohlicek

LD101808 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (CTK) -- Two-day talks between a Czechoslovak delegation, led by Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, and a Polish delegation, led by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski, ended here on Wednesday.

The two sides evaluated questions and themes related to the deepening of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland, and agreed on concrete measures in this direction.

Janusz Obodowski appreciated Czechoslovak aid to support the Polish economy, and stressed the interest of Poland in economic cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

Rudolf Rohlicek underlined the importance of all forms of cooperation in economy between the two countries and the realization of all tasks and intentions agreed upon earlier.

Departure 10 Feb

LD102236 Prague CTK in English 2103 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (CTK) -- A Polish delegation led by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski left here for home Wednesday. The guests were seen off by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

KEMPNY MEETS WITH SOVIET ENVOY BOTVIN, OFFICIALS

LD101618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, met in Prague today with representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, headed by Aleksandr Botkin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. He briefed them on the work of the Czech National Council, its bodies and deputies in carrying out the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

LEADERS MEET WITH IRANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

Strougal, Urban Receive Jasemi

LD101922 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received Iranian Deputy Premier 'Abdollah 'Ali Jasemi here on Wednesday.

The two officials discussed possibilities of the further development of economic relations between the two countries. They voiced the conviction that the visit of the Iranian delegation and the results of the talks will be an important contribution to the further intensification of mutually advantageous cooperation and the increasing of the volume of mutual exchange of goods.

'Abdollah 'Ali Jasemi met here on Wednesday with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban.

They evaluated possibilities of Czechoslovakia's participation in the industrialization of Iran and prospects of the long-term supplies of Iranian products to Czechoslovakia.

Husak, Hula Receive Jasemi

LD101924 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, in the presence of Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula, received here on Wednesday Iranian Deputy Premier 'Abdollah 'Ali Jasemi, who is leading an Iranian delegation on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

During the meeting the officials exchanged opinions on the present state of Czechoslovak-Iranian relations and on the topical questions of the international situation. They agreed that the deepening of contacts in the spheres of common interest will contribute to the strengthening of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Iranian people.

Press Conference 10 Feb Noted

LD102056 Prague CTK in English 2003 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (CTK) -- Iranian Deputy Premier 'Abdollah 'Ali Jasemi pointed out the anti-imperialist character of the Iranian revolution at a press conference here on Wednesday.

The revolution has overcome a number of obstacles, including attempts at a military invasion and a coup d'etat, and liquidated the economic and social base of U.S. imperialism in Iran, 'Abdollah 'Ali Jasemi said and stressed the importance of the nationalization of foreign banks, factories, companies and foreign trade. The revolution has also recognized the rights of peasants and started to struggle against feudalism, he added.

"It is obvious that the United States has extraordinary interests in the area and is determined to carry out any action to defend them regardless of the consequences for other nations. Howver, the U.S.A. should learn from its defeats both in Vietnam and Iran. Iran is ready to resolutely defend itself in case of an aggression," 'Abdollah 'Ali Jasemi stated.

The Iranian official pointed out that his visit to Czechoslovakia contributed to the deepening of relations between the two countries. He added that the supplies of Iranian natural gas to Czechoslovakia depend on the solution of economic and technical problems.

Mohammad Hadi Ganji, Iranian charge d'affaires a.i. to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception on the national day of his country here on Wednesday.

During the reception, representatives of the Czechoslovak political and public life could inspect an exhibition of photographs and documents from the struggle of the Iranian people [words indistinct] and against the reactionary efforts of imperialism.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH CYPRUS SIGNED 10 FEB

LD101934 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (CTK) -- Talks between governmental delegations of Czechoslovakia and Cyprus on a new plan of bilateral contacts in the sphere of culture, education and science in 1982-1984 were held here on February 8-10.

At the end of the talks, a document providing for the further development of cooperation in culture, education, science, film, mass media, sport and youth organizations was signed.

JAKES DESCRIBES ECONOMIC TASKS TO JOURNALISTS

LD102250 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] [Announcer] We shall now acquaint you with the contents of the press conference held in the journalists' club on Parizska Street in Prague today. Journalists' meetings with leading party and state representatives, organized by the Union of Journalists, already have a long tradition. Today's journalists' meeting was attended by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee. He spoke about the state and tasks of our national economy and in his opening address said this among other things:

[Begin recording] It is necessary to create prerequisites for a better utilization of everything we have. This means, above all, that our economy must develop in a situation of external balance so that our state is not too indebted and its future is not burdened too much with past consumption. We make our efforts in this direction. This, then, is the first very important prerequisite.

There is another thing which we have to acknowledge and take into consideration: Simply, in the future, we shall not have either more energy or more raw materials and materials, to achieve a further growth of the national income. We have entered the 5-year plan. During the first year the national income grew by only 1 percent while for the second year we are planning a growth of only 0.5 percent; at the same time we have to use the entire growth of the national income especially to prevent a further burdening of our national economy with foreign commitments and to slow down the rate of falling into debt by our state to the West in particular.

I would like to say that we belong to those countries of the socialist community with the lowest indebtedness per capita. However, it is necessary to recognize the prerequisites and possibilities of paying debts and interest. Naturally, the prerequisites and possibilities are better in the case of a country which extracts raw material and exports raw materials and materials rather than a country which is a purely processing country and which must enter into fierce competition on the world markets -- especially competition with engineering products manufactured by advanced capitalist countries. It is for this reason that now we have to appeal frequently not only to the worker who especially carries the responsibility for the production of a quality product, according to the order, according to the design and the technological instruction given to him so that the product functions well and is reliable, but that we also have to appeal to the source of the really great savings. This source lies among the technological intelligentsia, that is, among those who manage production, who design new machines and equipment; it is among these people that we can achieve these big and significant savings.

There are practical reasons for this. For example, in 1982 we already have 3.5 million tons less of measurable fuel with regard to pure fuels such as oil and gas [no date for comparison given]. Although we do not have these pure fuels we cannot allow the national income to fall. We must produce more from less -- and this will be the case tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and so on. We shall be more demanding.

If we compare our own consumption needed for the creation of the national income, the consumption of raw materials, energy, fuels and so on, with the consumption of the most advanced countries of the world; and if we wish to go forward, we cannot, of course, compare ourselves with those who are worse but only with those who are better; then we find that our consumption of energy in some cases amounts to double that used by others. As for metals and materials the consumption is higher than 20-40 percent. This shows our shortcomings which to us represent vast reserves which we must get back into circulation. We have decided to go along the path of rationalization, and this is the direction in which we shall invest.

It requires a change of thinking. People used to build in the open field. They were used to making requests for additional raw materials and materials, but now we proceed in the opposite direction. Together with this there is the question of utilizing secondary raw materials such as the collection of iron, paper, glass and everything that enables us to produce goods with a lower consumption of energy and raw materials than we do using new raw materials and materials. Again, this has not yet been totally appreciated and we have to take all this into consideration. Recently I visited the GDR, and the situation is similar in other states, too. In the GDR, out of the total of the raw materials used, 12 percent is recycled materials. If I take a quantity of raw materials and express their value in billions [of korunas], then 12 percent of this price is recycled material that has already been through the process of production and has been used before.

I think that we do not even properly know what the relevant percentage is in our country. That alone goes to show that we do not fully appreciate this and that it is necessary to pay great attention to this question.

The third issue connected with this is that we should progress and master the tasks in all their complexity if and only if we do it all alone and if we use the international division of work in cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly the USSR. Have we done this? We have. Has it been enough? We must say it has not, that we have not used these possibilities sufficiently, that our approach has not been active enough -- and, that the efficiency of our economy is connected in a large way with the degree to which our economy is tied to the economies of the socialist countries and how far a mutually advantageous division of work is carried out among them. We definitely want to follow this path, including the creation of joint enterprises, as well as wide cooperation in which we will try to take up production tasks which are less demanding on energy and raw materials. [end recording]

[Announcer] In his replies to questions from journalists, Comrade Jakes underlined the need for maximum frugality in our whole national economy and pointed to realistic and quite concrete directions and paths for the further development of our economy.

BRIEFS

COLOTKA, U.S. ENVOY -- Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, received today in Bratislava the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the United States to Czechoslovakia, Jack Foust Matlock, in connection with his taking up his duties. The American diplomat also paid an inaugural visit today on Peter Colotka, prime minister of the Slovak Government. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 8 Feb 82 LD]

NEW MLADA FRONTA EDITOR -- Jan Prochazka, Presidium member and secretary of the Socialist Youth Union's Central Committee, installed the new chief editor of the daily MLADA FRONTA, Ivan Kulhanek, on 3 February. The festive act was attended by Otto Cmolik, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Mass Media Department, and Kornel Vavrincik, director of the MLADA FRONTA editing and publishing house. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 4 Feb 82 p 1 AU]

NEW PRACE DIRECTOR -- On 1 February Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, installed Bedrich Kacirek in the office of director of PRACE, publishing house of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. At the same time, he presented a letter of recognition to the former director, Vilem Kun, for his contribution to developing the trade unions' press and publishing activity. The act was attended by Miroslav Mueller, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Cultural Department. [Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Feb 82 p 1 AU]

CITIZENS PEACE APPEAL GAINS SIGNATURES

DW091103 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Correspondent Otto Joerg Weis report]

[Text] Berlin, 8 February -- The suggestion to make all of Europe a nuclear-free zone leads a list of demands of a citizens initiative launched in recent weeks by 35 GDR clergymen, workers and employees who since 25 January have collected more than 200 signatures in churches and factories and from families for their "Berlin Appeal -- Make Peace Without Weapons."

To move toward the above-mentioned goal, the signatories of the appeal suggest that the governments of both German states start negotiations on the removal of all nuclear weapons from Germany. The appeal, which was supported by some individual pastors last Sunday in their church services, goes on to say that the victorious powers of World War II must "eventually conclude peace treaties with both German states as was decided in the 1945 Potsdam agreement. Thereafter the former allies should withdraw their occupation forces from Germany and agree on guarantees for noninterferrence in the domestic affairs of both German states."

Addressing its own government, the GDR peace initiative -- which according to its own statements maintains solidarity with the West German peace movement as well as the East Berlin authors' meeting of last December -- presses for action on a number of "taboo" issues of GDR domestic policy. In an atmosphere of tolerance and recognition of the right to express one's opinion freely, talks should take place and a decision made on whether we could not do without war toys in the GDR, whether military instruction in schools could not be replaced by lessons on peace problems and whether the public demonstration of military means of power could not be discontinued. The wish has been repeatedly expressed by the Protestant Church in the GDR that the current military substitute service for conscientious objectors be replaced by social peace service can also be found in the "Berlin Appeal."

Among the initial signatories of the appeal were, in addition to scientist Robert Havemann, several clergymen who work with young people and have relatively a lot to do with conscientious objectors. Since the citizens initiative, which was obviously hardly influenced by prominent GDR citizens, has apparently been able to collect signatures without massive state reprisals, official permission will be requested to print the "Berlin Appeal -- Make Peace Without Weapons" so as to reach a wider public at home.

VISIT BY SED'S MUECKENBERGER TO AUSTRIA

Meets Austrian Legislators

LD091806 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 9 Feb (ADN) -- Today Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the SED party group in the GDR People's Chamber, met in Vienna with Anton Benya, president of the Austrian National Council. Also attending the talks was Dr Heinz Fischer, managing party group chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria, who had invited Erich Mueckenberger for a visit to Austria lasting several days. Both sides made a positive evaluation of the development of relations between the GDR and Austria and underlined their interest in expanding them. The politicians were in complete agreement that the most urgent task facing all governments and parliaments in Europe was to prevent atomic war, contribute to safeguarding peace and work for concrete disarmament measures. They stressed the importance in this connection of continuing the international dialogue at all levels. This dialogue is served by talks between politicians of both countries. In the afternoon Mueckenberger had a conversation with Dr Fischer and members of the Austrian Federal Parliament.

Meets Foreign Minister Pahr

LD101516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 10 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SED parliamentary group in the GDR People's Chamber, had a meeting in Vienna on Wednesday with Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr. The two politicians agreed that relations between the GDR and Austria have developed very well and that relations of this kind between states with differing social systems are of considerable importance when the international situation is tense. Foreign Minister Dr Pahr spoke out against a policy of sanctions and boycott in favor of continuing the international dialogue, and confirmed that he hopes the Madrid meeting, to which he goes on Friday, will continue successfully. Also present at the meeting was GDR Ambassador to Austria Gerhard Schramm.

The GDR politician also had a talk with the chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Austrian National Assembly and secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria [SPOE], Fritz Marsch. During the talks, which took place in the building of the SPOE National Executive, the joint responsibility of all peace-loving forces for the prevention of nuclear war and for the resumption of the process of detente was stressed.

In the afternoon Erich Mueckenberger visited Burgenland. In Eisenstadt he was welcomed by members of the Land government and he laid a wreath there at the recently-dedicated memorial to the Jewish victims of the Nazi occupation of Austria.

KURT HAGER RECEIVES FRENCH EDUCATION MINISTER

LD101450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1151 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 10 Feb (ADN) -- The French minister of education, Alain Savary, has received in Paris Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a friendly talk. Kurt Hager briefed the minister on the GDR education system and its further development. The minister explained problems in the French education system. Both sides agreed to continue the exchange of experiences on questions of education within the framework of the further development of relations between France and the GDR. Minister Alian Savary stressed in a press interview, "I was very interested to get to know the methods used in the GDR on questions of common interest, that is in public education. This was a good opportunity of getting to know mutual problems better." At the close of his visit Kurt Hager gave a dinner for the Presidium of the France-GDR Friendship Committee. The invitation to the GDR embassy was accepted by the president of the committee, Louis Perillier, Senator Machefer, Jacques Denis, member of the PCF Central Committee, Gabriel Duc, secretary general of the committee as well as other persons. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and served to consolidate further relations between the GDR and France.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES TRAVEL PERMIT RULES

LD111022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0833 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Feb (ADN) -- In response to questions, the spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior announced that GDR citizens, on presentation of their invitations, can be granted permits to travel for urgent family matters on the occasions of births, marriages, birthdays (60, 65, 70, 75 and every later birthday), youth dedication services, confirmation, first communion, anniversaries and deaths.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON KKE LEADER FLORAKIS' VISIT

For an Athens RIZOSPASTIS report on the communique issued at the conclusion of the visit to the GDR by the secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, Kharilaos Florakis, see the Greece section of the 10 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

PUJA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND 11 FEB

LD110910 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja has left for Poland. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs is paying an official friendly visit to Poland at the invitation of the head of the Polish diplomatic service.

VARNAI ARTICLE SCORES PCI POSITION ON POLAND

AU091850 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Feb 82 p 6

[Ferenc Varnai article: "On the Position of the PCI"]

[Text] The Italian middle class press is jubilant: "The Italian communists have courageously opposed Moscow." (From an editorial of the LA REPUBBLICA, the paper of Italian Prime Minister Spadolini's party.) "The PCI should abandon permanently the policy it has pursued to date." "It could have positive consequences for democracy if the distance increased between the PCI and Moscow." (Article by Deputy Secretary General Puletti and former President of the Republic Saragat in the Social Democratic L'UMANITA. In the rest of the NATO countries, the bourgeois press does not conceal its joy either. Conversely, consternation and concern are manifest in many leftist organs, the press of the socialist countries in general, including our newspaper. Replies to the first reactions make it appear that the debate will not be ephemeral, that what is involved is not the adoption of a rash position elicited by a single event, but a particularly regrettable phase of a more protracted process.

It Is Not Excommunication

With increasing frequency, we have been hearing and reading for years views in which PCI leaders -- in statements, articles and sometimes even corporate resoltuions -- one-sidedly and irascibly criticized the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries. Realizing under what difficult conditions our Italian comrades are struggling and to what extent they are exposed to attacks by the class enemy, we have always sought a method of debating from which our common adversaries cannot benefit. If we are now, nevertheless, obliged to engage in open polemics, the reason for that is not -- as the capitalist press and, unfortunately, also some PCI leaders claim -- that we intend to return to the erronous practice of "excommunication," which, luckily, became antiquated a long time ago. What is at issue is the fact that the PCI's leading organ has initiated a public mud-slinging campaign against the CPSU and the communist parties of the rest of the socialist countries, in connection with the state of emergency that has become necessary in Poland, which provides "arguments," more precisely instruments of reference, for aggressive imperialist circles with regard to that extremely sensitive issue vital to all of us.

"We condemn the military coup that has taken place in Poland, the arrests, the military tribunals and the hindering of activity of political, trade union and social organs," declared a resolution of the PCI Central Committee at the end of last year. "From the beginning, the PCI has been following the attempts at renewal with sympathy, and appraised particularly positively the coming about of the trade union Solidarity. It recalls that it came out on several occasions against any intervention from abroad that threatened this process of development. That is why the PCI also condemns the events that began on 13 December, events that have brusquely ended this process." According to the PCI leaders, a lawful decision of the Polish State Council, confirmed by the Sejm, the country's most competent legislative organ in the meantime, is nothing but "intervention from abroad." And L'UNITA, the PCI's central paper, has even added to all that: These measures which "constitute a blow at the fundamental force and protagonist of the revolution and the construction of a socialist society are making an impact against the cause of socialism."

Incomprehensible Haste

We are aware of the very tensile contradictions of the Italian domestic situation, including the danger that reaction would be disposed to turn Italy into "another Chile." Even so, it is difficult to fathom what induced the PCI leadership -- preceding even the organs and parties of the bourgeoisie -- to react in that manner. In the very first days following the introduction of the state of emergency, statesmen of a number of West European countries and particularly social democratic leaders, received the news with relief (declaring that a Polish domestic matter is involved). Only after Washington had issued the slogan that the Polish state of emergency should be rated as Soviet intervention did they follow the U.S. line, and only reluctantly even then. For its part, however, the PCI condemned the Polish forces of socialism immediately and without hesitation for having embarked on the path of resolute action against the counterrevolution and anarchy.

How could the PCI leadership have forgotten the fact that -- as the well-known tape recordings bear witness -- even Lech Walesa, who was known as a liberal previously, declared at the Radom meeting of the Solidarity Presidium held at the beginning of last December: "It has been clear from the beginning that there will be a struggle, that only the means must be well chosen... We must keep repeating that we love socialism and the party, and, of course, we love the Soviet Union very much, while, at the same time, accomplished facts must be produced...." And Jan Rulewski, head of the Bydgoszcz organization, stated without mincing words: "What we must struggle for is not a government of national accord, but a provisional government... The peasants should be permitted to occupy any public building they want to." Zbigniew Bujak, president of the Warsaw regional organization, added: "Armed Solidarity detachments, which we could pit against the forces for maintaining order, should be set up. Liberating the radio committee would be one of the tasks of a detachment." (That would have meant occupation of the Polish radio building.) And the Solidarity Presidium announced a general strike and street demonstration for 17 December, no longer even concealing that their purpose would have been to overthrow the existing power.

No one disputes this point: Grave responsibility devolves on the previous Polish party and state leadership for the fact that hostile elements in Solidarity had been able to plan and organize such acts. For many years, they had committed some very serious mistakes whose consequences eroded the trust of the masses. However, neither can anyone doubt this fact: The present leaders of the Polish party and government have, with complete determination, relinquished the errors of the previous practice, begun to call the perpetrators to account and defined the direction of what needs to be done. The reason for the enemy launching its attack was precisely the fact that the counterrevolution did not want to give the socialist system the opportunity, whatever happens, to, indeed, correct the mistakes, although almost all-pervasive anarchy threatened not only to overturn order in Poland and weaken the socialist community, but even to upset peace in Europe as well.

It is entirely understandable that the Polish crisis has caused a great deal of bitterness also for the Italian comrades, that it has awakened emotions in them toward the previous leadership. How was it possible, however, that the PCI leaders failed to differentiate between the mistakes of the relieved group and the constructive efforts of the new leadership struggling for a solution? How was it possible that they attacked the Polish sister party at a time when it undertook a self-sacrificing struggle that deserves complete respect and solidarity for the existence of the Polish socialist nation and to save peace in Europe?

The reason we, Hungarian communists, pose this question and are in a position to pose this question is that we ourselves underwent such a grave crisis following 1956, and remember very well how indispensably important the active solidarity of the international communist movement and the Western sister parties, including that of the PCI and Palmiro Togliatti personally, was for us.

Who Are They Accusing?

That is all the more reason for broaching the fact that the PCI leaders addressed their reproaches to the wrong place, and opened a front at the worst possible moment against the Polish communists, who are up against tremendous difficulties. They are not accusing those who are really responsible, who caused the situation prior to August 1980 (and even less those responsible for the damages that have occurred since then), but are disparaging existing socialism in its entirety, almost denying its world historic achievements; achievements that have decisively affected the destiny of mankind.

The Italian communists are rightly proud of the fact that, in the past decades, they were able to oppose internal and international imperialist conspiracies and save Italian middle class democracy. However,would they have been capable of this if the socialist world had not existed, if there were no "existing socialism?" Contemporary Italian democracy would not even have come about if Fascism had not been defeated, in which the Soviet Union played the paramount part, during World War II. Nor would Italian progress have been able to unfurl its banners if socialism and the world anti-imperialist movement allied with it had not broken the hegemony of international imperialism.

No one disputes that the changing world and its own development are confronting existing socialism with more and more additional new requirements, that an incessant renewal is needed. However, how is a political system's change, development and modernization conceivable if one contests its right to defend its elementary order and legitimate existence, and to defend them, at that, through measures confined to the most necessary regulations, regulations whose implementation -- and not even the Western organs can deny this -- is characterized by the strictest adherence to legality. How can this justified self-defense be considered in the manner of the PCI leadership, acting in concert with Reagan, who, with one stroke of the pen, had 14,000 air controllers demanding more equitable wages thrown out of their jobs and their trade union leaders taken in handcuffs to prison (relayed on television)? This is being tragically off the mark. And one could cite many other examples. Should we recall the methods applied over many years against the political prisoners who struggled for Irish independence by the British Conservative Government?

In Poland, where the social system was much more gravely endangered, the measures being employed -- particularly in view of the extent of the threat -- are considerably more moderate. Interned people are being constantly released, and, wherever possible, restrictions of the state of emergency are being alleviated or suspended. The government has committed itself unequivocally to introducing reforms, and no one can doubt that, having terminated the chaos and the most elementary shortages, it will, indeed, implement them. However, an indispensable prerequisite for that is for it to succeed in ensuring order, calm and productive work, and to stop the disorder. Precisely, this would be impossible if it yielded to Western pressure, which would like to create freedom of action for the mortal enemies of the system once more.

Who Is Endangering Peace?

The position adopted on the Polish sister party waging a dramatic struggle is perhaps the most distressing, but not the only dismaying part of the PCI's resolution of last December, for that document makes the accusation that "the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries have put under pressure and launched an ideological and political campaign against the PZPR's, Solidarity's and the church's endeavors to seek a renewal."

The PCI leaders conclude from all this that it is because of the socialist countries' policy (:) that "the Geneva talks may be interrupted, efforts toward a dialogue aimed at reducing armament may fail and the cold war may be revived." PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer went even further in his closing speech at the Central Committee session: "Since 1975, we have been confronted with political viewpoints and specific acts of the Soviet Union which do not help the people's struggle against imperialism, and not only have not advanced but expressly hampered the struggle for detente and peace."

In other words: Not only do the PCI leaders bracket the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries allied with it together with NATO, which pursues the policy of an arms race and endangers the destiny of the world, and U.S. imperialism, which brutally oppresses the peoples in Chile, El Salvador and elsewhere, but they present socialism as the force that endangers peace!

When, with immense patience and perseverance, the socialist countries make more and more additional proposals on disarmament in Europe and these avert the nuclear danger threatening mankind, the PCI does not regard them as new initiatives. However, when these countries do not permit the other side to become militarily superior to them, when they maintain the balance of power, then -- according to this strange logic -- they are embarking on a path threatening peace. Would it perhaps benefit the cause of peace if the socialist world confined itself to mere expressions of its desire for peace? Would perhaps capitulation, submission, be the path to consolidating peace? How many historical examples are needed to bring home this lesson: Capitulation has never yet brought forth the "benevolence" and "appeasement" of aggressive forces; on the contrary, it has only intensified their adventurousness.

There Are No Models

The PCI leaders revealed some time ago that they are searching for a "third road" that dissociates itself from the countries of existing socialism (which has overthrown the power of the capitalists and deprived them of their privileges enjoyed through monopolizing the means of production), as well as from social democracy (which, having come to power, has not overthrown capitalism anywhere). And they regard precisely the present turning point in the Polish situation as the appropriate moment to announce: "In future, the PCI's relations with the social democratic parties will not differ from its relations with the national liberation movement." The PCI Central Committee's resolution almost writes off existing socialism. This is what it says: "New paths must be sought because, as a model, East European socialism -- with its recurring crises and monolithic power concept -- cannot be employed elsewhere... This socialism has lost its effective force."

One can only hope that the PCI, which has proven its revolutionary character in so many heroic battles, will still consider its historically untenable, unjust and one-sided judgment, which is an erronous one, if for no other reason because neither the Soviet Union nor the rest of the socialist countries regard their activity as a "model," but as a practice that includes both the universal laws and national characteristics of socialism, a practice whose experiences are worth studying. However, no one obliges anyone to adopt it, and precisely the socialist countries warn the most against its mechanical emulation.

We do not claim that development proceeds smoothly, without worries and problems and, at times -- temporarily -- fairly great convulsions in the countries of existing socialism. It suffices to read the reports made at the latest congresses of the parties concerned to reveal how dissatisfied they are with, for instance, the effectiveness of economic direction, the existence of bureaucracy and the weaknesses of democracy, and how they are seeking and searching for a path to overcome the shortcomings. (Years ago, already, there were people also in the Polish party who spoke up and warned against the grave distortions.)

We are aware of what Lenin pointed out at the time: It is easier to seize power in the poorly developed countries -- and the socialist revolution has triumphed largely in such countries to date -- than to master the gigantic tasks of transforming a backward society. These countries must accomplish the enormous tasks resulting from historical backwardness on their own. We must not forget, either, that the world socialist system has only had, up to now, barely the lifetime of a generation for that purpose. Moreover, not even that was under particularly favorable circumstances, because in addition to lack of experience and mistakes, it had to cope with the class enemy's constant threats of war and wars as well.

Nevertheless, let us keep this in mind: In spite of all that, even under those difficult circumstances, the socialist community has created a tremendous economic potential and, compared with its own past, has made enormous progress with regard to the standard of living and culture. In respect to numerous social achievements, it is ahead of some capitalist industrial countries that are, as yet, economically more advanced today. The new social system was able to thwart the attempt to strangle it in its cradle. It was capable of preventing fascism becoming the ruler of the world. It was capable of standing up to nuclear blackmail and it has, to this day, prevented the outbreak of a third world war.

Disparaging and abusing the socialist countries is hardly a guarantee that someone can accomplish a "better and more democratic socialism" in his own country. As far as Italy is concerned, despite every debate, the socialist countries and their parties are interested only in one thing: In the PCI, which can look back to such glorious traditions, succeeding, and in Italy -- learning from the lessons of the self-sacrificing struggles, experiences, results and even mistakes of the pioneers -- successfully pursuing the path of social progress and then of socialism.

NORMAL WORK PACE IN GDANSK SHIPYARD REPORTED

LD101220 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The director general of the Lenin shipyard has told foreign correspondents accredited to Warsaw, on their visit to Gdansk, that none of the 14,000 employees of the Gdansk shipyard have been dismissed for political reasons. He also stated that, just as elsewhere in the country, exploratory discussions are in progress in Gdansk about the future of the trade unions. In the course of their discussions with the workers, the correspondents could witness the fact that, apart from problems connected with supplies of raw and basic materials, production is going on at a normal pace in Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot. The general atmosphere is calm. However, the supply of goods, especially that of foodstuffs, is slightly worse than in Warsaw.

NEPSZABADSAG SCORES U.S. MILITARISM, REAGAN

LD100944 Budapest MTI in English 0625 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 10 Feb (MTI) -- "Militarism has ever been present in the post-Second World War US politics, although not always in a dominant role. In other words, what Reagan and his team now stand for is not without preliminaries. But these people will sooner or later carry risk-taking to absurd extremities, literally to the skin of the entire mankind", says a commentary in the Wednesday editions of NEPSZABADSAG.

"If we just take the trouble to consider in full the foreign policy and military policy this team pursues, we can deduce only this: They reject everything -- be it even part of the past of the Republican Party -- which used to be positive in the American history of the past decades and outbids all the negative things American leaders from both parties have left to them as inheritance".

"It is especially important to see and stress this emphatically as they now attempt to make the world believe that this war-mongering and rudely aggressive American policy was born on December 13, 1981. As if it would justify the mad American ambitions for the acquisition of superiority of power and ruining East-West relations that on that day Poland "dared" to resort to firm means and applies such means also today against the gravediggers and ruiners of the country. To "retaliate" for this, Reagan's team would not shrink from upsetting the whole process started in Helsinki, at the Madrid meeting", runs the commentary, and recalls that the draft of the American armament scheme envisaging incredible arms expenditures, was ready as early as in January 1981.

The commentator calls it a remarkable thing that they are making plans in all calm also for the years when nothing guarantees that the Reagan team will still be in power. "That is: Presidents may come and go; the military-industrial complex remains and plans its profit well ahead for years".

Discussing the American efforts aimed at the acquisition of ascendancy and the upsetting of the military balance, the commentator says: Reagan's crew "want to do to the cost of the Soviet Union, whose intention -- quite groundlessly -- they blame on the Soviet Union. [sentence as received] The whole "supplementary armament" scheme fits into the naive but very dangerous conception of a "limited" 'naturally to Europe' nuclear conflict proclaimed by Caspar Weinberger.

"The situation is grim. There is no point denying it. True that the protest movement against the danger of war has risen with fresh force in Western Europe, Japan and also at places in the United States. It is also true, and a very important new phenomenon, that also some Western governments come to protest against the American dictates. However, all this is far from being par with the looming dangers similar to which we have not known since the Second World War." "In this situation it is our duty to pinpoint plainly the grave dangers of the adventurism America's present [words indistinct] to the risk of the whole world the patience and consistent readiness of the Soviet side to avert the troubles with diplomatic means will only be really effective if backed up by all the possible forces of sober self [word indistinct], ends the commentary.

GASPAR OPENS WFTU CONGRESS WITH SPEECH 10 FEB

'Solidarity' of Workers

LD102248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The 10th WFTU Congress has opened in Havana. Sandor Gaspar spoke about the international striving to find common solutions to common problems. The WFTU president pointed out that the solidarity of the world's workers goes beyond the differences of social systems, goes beyond national boundaries and continents.

Opening Remarks

LD110904 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Summary] The 10th WFTU Congress opened today in Havana. "In his opening speech, Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU, greeted the participants of the congress. [begin recording] "Esteemed congress, dear comrades, I respectfully greet the 10th WFTU Congress delegates. Our congress holds its session in complex international circumstances. We hold our discussions in the knowledge that we have the strength to promote everywhere the development of processes in defense of those living off wages and salaries, processes which are favorable to us. We all serve a common cause. I wish that an open, democratic, creative debate, worthy of our movement should evolve at our congress and that the 10th congress should become a new source of strength." [applause] [end recording]

Congress Preparations 9 Feb

LD101422 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Havana, 9 Feb (MTI) -- The executive office and general council of the World Federation of Trade Unions held meetings in Havana Tuesday morning to discuss preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress and draft the schedule of the congress. In the afternoon President Sandor Gaspar spoke to representatives of the Cuban and international press about the outcome of the morning sessions of the executive office and general council of the WFTU. Sandor Gaspar emphasized at the press conference the exemplary way the Cuban hosts had organized the congress and expressed thanks for it to the Centre of Cuban Workers, the working people of the country and the Cuban Government. He stressed: Everything is ready for beginning at 1000 a.m. on Wednesday in the Havana Palace of Congress with the attendance of over one thousand delegates the 10th World Trade Union Congress, which will discuss matters affecting about two hundred million workers on earth.

PAP REPORTS 'HEATED DEBATE' AT CSCE SESSION

LD101504 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 10 Feb (PAP) -- Procedural matters became the main point of a heated debate which erupted yesterday afternoon during the plenary debate of the CSCE participants in Madrid. Continuing the morning discussion Western countries were forcing through a project to alter the ground rules agreed upon last December which envisaged completion of the debates by lunchtime. The project was not supported by all delegations and disputes arose since the Madrid conference's decisions must be agreed by consensus.

The matter was finally clarified at an evening news conference by head of the Polish delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz and his deputy Wlodzimierz Konarski. Poland, as chairman of the Tuesday session, was obliged strictly to adhere to the previously adopted resolutions, the Polish diplomats explained. They emphasized that they were determined not to change their stand no matter what comments might be made in this connection. All speakers on the list will be able to take the floor at the proper time and a successive meeting is set for the coming Friday. It is necessary to carry through the adopted resolutions regardless of the rank of representatives speaking for their countries at the current gathering, argued the Poles.

At the news conference Vice-Minister Wiejacz acquainted journalists with the contents of his opening address and his statement. Next he answered numerous questions connected both with the current meeting and the procedural wrangle, as well as the present situation in Poland.

More on CSCE Debate

LD110928 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 11 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Feb (PAP) -- Thirty-five heads of the delegations of the states taking part in the meeting of the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act debated here today. Head of the Polish delegation Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz continued to chair the debates.

Western states again made an attempt to introduce problems of the development of the situation in Poland on the agenda. The attempt was firmly opposed by the delegations of Poland and the USSR backed by representatives of other socialist states.

It is worth mentioning that even the Norwegian, Swiss and Turkish ministers who, like the U.S. delegation and delegations of several other Western states, voiced their critical opinions on the situation in Poland following the introduction of martial law, came out for contining the Helsinki process, as distinct from the U.S.

Head of the U.S. delegation Max Kapelman accused the Polish delegation of [word indistinct] (?misusing) the chairmanship of the plenary session February 9 to prevent the full list of speakers from taking the floor.

In reply, Vice-Minister Jozef Wiejacz said that the charge is entirely groundless because, in keeping with principles of the procedure, a change in the programme of the meeting's work requires unanimity of all its 35 participants. As is known, there was no such unanimity. A departure from the principle of consensus would mean underming the entire all-European process started in Helsinki, he said.

Head of the Soviet delegation Vice-Minister Ilichev evaluated the conduct of the U.S. delegation as an attempt to undermine the Helsinki process.

The GDR and Czechoslovak delegates evaluated the stand of the U.S. delegation in a similiar manner.

Polish delegate Wlodzimierz Konarski said that the Madrid meeting is to serve dialogue and cannot be a forum for interfering in Poland's internal affairs. The real source of tensions in Madrid are not procedural questions but actions hitting out at Poland's sovereignty, detente and the Helsinki process. The damage done today to the idea of detente can seriously hamper reaching agreement in the future, said the Polish delegate.

Press Condemns CSCE Discussion

LD101438 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] And now we look at some of the press comments on the Madrid meeting in today's Warsaw newspapers:

TRUBUNA LUDU, the national daily of the Polish United Workers' Party, takes up U.S. State Secretary Haig's contention that the Polish situation is hindering the Madrid conference. But, it then goes on, how can one state, and (?for that) believe, that the internal events in one medium-size European state constitute a greater threat to European security than the exorbitantly planned program of armaments and the international confrontation undertaken by the Atlantic powers?

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the naitonal armed forces' daily, notes that Poland is being used as some kind of figure on the world chess board, but for the Polish people Poland is the most important issue of all. The state in Poland must be strong to be able to govern, to be democratic, to strengthen the belief in people and the society, but its character must be clearly defined as socialist, in which the working people, the workers and farmers, must have their voices heard above all, since it is they who are creating the material foundations for national existence.

HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS; MET BY CZYREK

LD111100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, has arrived in Poland on a friendly, official visit. The guest was welcomed at Warsaw airport by Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARISTOV VISITS KATOWICE

LD102158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Boris Aristov, ambassador of the Soviet Union, has been paying a visit to Katowice Voivodship. He participated in a meeting with the executive of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice and with the members of the leadership aktiv of the region. He familiarized himself with the socio-political situation and with the initiatives and the activities of the voivodship party organization aimed at achieving unity of the party and at regaining the trust and the support of society.

Members of the Central Committee Politburo were present at the meeting: Professor Zbigniew Messner, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice; and Jerzy Romanik; and Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski, Katowice voivoda.

The Soviet guest, accompanied by Zbigniew Messner, also participated in a meeting with the party and economic aktiv in the "Zygmunt" steelworks in Bytom.

FINANCE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT

LD102126 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (PAP) -- Despite views to the contrary not uncommon in world press, I will venture the opinion that international banking circles are still favourably disposed towards Poland's financial problems, Zbigniew Karcz, head of the Foreign Department at the Finance Ministry told PAP.

The international banking community has realized the chance created by the introduction of martial law in Poland, said he. The quality of work has been improving since then, and this above all is what determines the restoration of our credibility and their confidence. Increase in coal extraction and reform of food prices, both under way already, were among the top priorities listed by international economic centres as conditions of economic stabilization.

However, although the experts show understanding for the situation and appreciation of common interests, practical steps may be forced by politics, Mr Karcz continued. A policy which would force declaring Poland in default would of course have an adverse effect on our economic situation, but it would also hurt many European economies, both in the short and longer term. Poland's insolvency would result in a dramatic fall in bilateral trade, and in particular Polish imports, thus putting in jeopardy many workplaces in the exporting countries.

We are for a continuation of economic and financial cooperation and for a full discharging of our obligations. We would not like to revise this position. We have no intention of suspending our economic cooperation with the West.

Nothing had been done by our side in the economic sphere which could provide the slightest grounds for discriminatory treatment of Poland in the economic field, Zbigniew Karcz stressed. We make efforts to meet our every obligation. Our partners have all data on Poland's balance of payments and general economic situation. (?They realize) that we may find ourselves in a dead end street in which the continuation of hitherto cooperation will prove impossible. I would not wish for such a situation, but we cannot close our eyes to obvious facts.

Mr Karcz acknowledged the need for reducing Poland's dependence on foreign imports, like for instance in the case of huge food imports. But he also pointed out that the present payments problems were created not by excessive economic ties to the West, but owing to insufficient export drive of the Polish economy.

If we manage to achieve an increase in exports, we will be in a position to revive payments and receive new credits, he said. Wisely invested, these credits will provide us with means for financing further economic growth. I would like to believe that despite the current restrictions and deterioration in the climate of international cooperation this will come about soon, Mr Karcz concluded.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY MARKS JARUZELSKI ANNIVERSARY

LD111016 Warsaw PAP in English 0827 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- "Firmly declare that this government has the constitutional duty to defend the system values of our state. ...The creeping process which undermines the stability of life in this country must be stopped. There is no room for diarchy in one state", said General Wojciech Jaruzelski in his Sejm expose on February 11 1981 when he took over the office of premier wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY today.

"It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the premier has kept his word," the daily said.

"No one has the right to say that he has been taken by surprise or deceived. Those who did not understand the seriousness of those warnings can only blame themselves. If someone takes up politics he should be familiar with the basic political dictionary".

"But let us not identify this with the ruling out of the concept of accord. Simple logic indicates that if it is to be reliable and permanent, the basic link of this accord, the legitimate existing authority in Poland, must not be its weakest link", ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

WUJEK COAL MINE STRIKE ORGANIZERS SENTENCED

LD101350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Silesian Military District Court, sitting in special session in Katowice, has concluded the trial under summary procedure of a group of people charged with organizing a strike at the Wujek colliery last December after the martial law was introduced.

The military court sentenced Stanislaw Platek to 4 years' imprisonment and additionally to 3 years' loss of civil rights. Jerzy Wardak was sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment and 3 years' loss of civil rights. The defendants Adam Skwira and Marian Gluch were sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and 2 years' loss of civil rights each.

The proceedings against Jan Wielgusz were canceled because the court found that the charges against him did not fall under the jurisdiction of a military court.

The defendants (Jan Chasnik), Stanislaw (Tatarnik), Zdzislaw Kubak and Alina Mucha were acquitted.

The verdict is final.

FURTHER VIOLATIONS OF MARTIAL LAW REPORTED

AU101809 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Feb 82 p 5

['SF' report: "Communique From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] As the press spokesman of the chief military prosecutor's office told our editorial staff, last week military prosecutors began 37 new proceedings under summary jurisdiction against 128 suspect civilians who had been arrested. Cases against 51 persons were referred to military courts for examination, and at the same time these courts sentenced 69 persons. Altogether, military courts have sentenced 245 civilians since martial law was introduced.

Among the proceedings recently started were cases against the following persons, among others: Mlagorzata Maria Chmielecka, a student at Gdansk university, Arkadiusz Makar, an employee at a private goldsmith's shop -- both members of the illegal "Young Poland Movement" -- and Stanislaw Skrzynski, employed at the "Unimor" plant in Gdansk, suspected of having distributed handouts pertaining to the above organization and containing false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances; Stanislaw Horbacz, an employee of the state motor transport's freight division, suspected of having started a fire at a company depot by setting fire to the fuel tanks of three trucks, although other workers prevented an explosion; Piotr Stasinski, an employee of the Institute of Literary Research in Warsaw, suspected of having delivered, and intending to distribute, several hundred handouts containing false information likely to cause public unrest; Teresa Marianna Turska and Jan Sik, employees of the "Telsim" cooperative society in Piotrkow Trybunalski, suspected of having prepared and distributed at their work premises leaflets containing false information inciting people to oppose the authorities of the Polish People's Republic; Zbigniew Gilarowski, employed in a private business, suspected of having stolen a gun and ammunition from a militiaman in Malbork, and Wlodzimierz Dzon, an employee of the Elblag industrial building enterprise, who hid the gun and ammunition in his apartment Andrzej Lipski, a member of the illegal so-called Polish Socialist Work Party, suspected of carrying on illegal organizational activity, who entered the premises of the Warski Shipyard in Szczecin although he was not a worker there and issued various communiques and prepared and stored, with the aim of distributing, handouts containing false information likely to cause public unrest.

Recently, sentences have been issued against the following persons, among others: Jan Rostankowski, an employee of a stonemason's business in Gdynia, was sentenced by the naval court to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civil rights for 2 years for publicly defaming and debasing the system and the executive authority bodies of the Polish People's Republic;

Wieslaw Ratkiewicz was sentenced by the Pomeranian Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and 6 months and loss of civic rights for 3 years, for passing on strike instructions as a courier, as well as proclamations and communiques containing false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances; Henryk Smaczny was sentenced by the Warsaw Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years, for storing in his apartment, with the aim of distributing, several hundred leaflets containing false information likely to cause public unrest; Tadeusz Waskiewicz, Alfred Chilarecki, Wieslzw Olszak, Jadwiga Pietrus and Roman Sochowski, employees of "Towimor" in Torun, were each sentenced by the Pomerian Military District Court to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and loss of civic rights for 2 to 3 years, and -- after the court had departed from summary jurisdiction -- Krystyna Kubiak, an employeed of the voivodship hospital in Torun, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 1 year and 6 months with conditional suspension of sentences for 2 years plus a fine of Z20,000, and also Wojciech Kreciszewski, an employee of "Towimor", was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 6 months, all these people having not renounced their union activity and having organized meetings of Solidarity activists from Torun plants and factories, and also having spread leaflets containing false information and contents aimed at weakening Poland's defense readiness; Marian Hinz, an employee of the "Hartwig" international shipping enterprise in Gdansk, was sentenced by the naval court to deprivation of freedom for 7 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years, and Krzysztof Sosnowski was sentenced by the same court to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and loss of civic rights for 1 year, because both of them had carried on their illegal union activity, taken part in and led a strike and also spread false information likely to cause public unrest.

Military prosecutors are dealing with activities which infringe the terms of the martial law decree with the same amount of care as they are using to harshly prosecute those who have committed offences during martial law. They are also holding, among other things, lectures, talks and information sessions in plants and factories. They are also holding preventive and warning talks.

ARMS CACHES, SOLIDARITY DOCUMENTS UNCOVERED

LD102048 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Citizens' Militia in Bielsko-Biala and the security services have unearthed private arms caches. They consisted of hunting weapons, rifles of domestic construction, revolvers and mine detonators and all belonged to one person. Despite the declaration 2 months ago of martial law, during which period, and this has been stressed on many occassions, severe consequences have been threatened for possession of arms, the owner of the collection, a locksmith by trade and an employee of one of the great industrial enterprises, has hidden weapons at home, in neighboring outbuildings and also at his place of work, in the cloakroom in a metal cupboard for work clothes.

An investigation is still in progress, and the employees of the viovodship headquarters in Bielsko-Biala are taking a detailed look at the find. So far a perfunctory inspection indicates that these weapons, with the exception of some hunting double-barrelled shotguns, have not been used recently. Coincidentally, part of the archives of the Solidarity education department has been found in the caches. They belonged to the executive of the Podbeskidzie region and consist of seals, documents, instructions, organizational diagrams.

This is evidence that the feeling of the owner of the arms that the caches could not be found was shared by a few more people.

DISCUSSION CONTINUES ON PLAN FOR NEW TRIBUNAL

AU091604 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Feb 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Work on Founding the Tribunal of State" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE WORK OF THE FOUNDING OF THE TRIBUNAL OF STATE (TRYBUNA STANU) SHOULD SHORTLY TAKE, ON THE INITIATIVE OF SEJM DEPUTIES, ITS LEGISLATIVE COURSE IN THE SEJM. AT THE STAGE OF INITIAL DELIBERATIONS, THAT WORK BROUGHT FORWARD VARIOUS QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS. UNDOUBTEDLY, THE ISSUE WAS NOT SIMPLE AND, AS RAW AS ONE COULD SEE, CONTROVERSIAL IN MANY ASPECTS OF IMPORTANCE. A PAP JOURNALIST ASKED DEPUTY ZDZISLAW CZESZEJKO-SOCHACKI, PRESIDIUM MEMBER OF THE PZPR SEJM FACTION, TO HIGHLIGHT THESE PROBLEMS.

Let met begin with the purposes and motives for founding a tribunal of this kind, the deputy said. It cannot be a circumstantial event. It must be an important mechanism of guarantees in the sphere of law and order, built into the legal and constitutional system. That precisely provided premises for the decision to form the tribunal of state, or perhaps to restore it, because it existed before the war, although it only filed one case, that of Gabrial Czechowicz, minister of finance, and failed to complete it.

THUS POINT ONE IS TO CREATE CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AS A PARTICULAR FORM OF RESPONSIBILITY LINKED WITH HOLDING THE MOST IMPORTANT LEADING POSITIONS IN THE STATE. THUS FAR WE HAVE NOT HAD SUCH AN INSTITUTION.

POINT TWO, THAT FORM OF RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD SUPPLEMENT THE PRINCIPLE CORRECTLY FORMULATED BY GENERAL JARUZELSKI: EVERY PERSON WITHOUT EXCEPTION MUST BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS LAWLESS ACTS. POINT THREE IS TO MAKE USE OF THE EDUCATIONAL VALUES INHERENT IN THE PUBLICITY OF AND IN PUBLIC CONTROL OVER GOVERNING FUNCTIONS TO PROMOTE POLITICAL CULTURE. At same time, references to legal traditions should boost legal awareness in society.

Last but not least, this move is a formula substantiating the statement that, in the entire system of public responsibility, every person must bear responsibility in accordance with his functions and possibilities to act.

Another general problem that had to be settled was: Provided that the need to found the tribunal is accepted, how was it position to be defined. IN ADDITION TO THE TRIBUNAL OF STATE, WHOSE ACTIVITY WILL BE CONNECTED WITH CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY, THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT WILL ALSO BE FOUNDED TO SETTLE QUESTIONS OF THE CONFORMITY OF LEGAL ACTS WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW AND OTHER ACTS. The founding of the two courts should be manifested in an appropriate entry in the Constitution.

The question of combining constitutional responsibility with criminal responsibility proved to be pungent and very controversial.

Naturally enough, the public expects that the persons responsible for the political and economic crisis in our country will be put on trial. However, the criminal law is valid equally for all, and the tribunal of state is not intended as a substitute for common courts for a certain category of persons. That precisely would infringe the principle of equality before the law.

The tribunal of state will settle cases involving constitutional responsibility. Of course, if the defendant proves to be guilty both under the constitution and under criminal law, the tribunal, of necessity, must also examine his criminal responsibility. But that is not its basic task, which above all involves constitutional responsibility. The bill must find an appropriate solution for those problems.

AND HERE IS A QUESTION THAT VERY DEEPLY DISTURBS THE PUBLIC: LEGAL RETROACTIVITY. Is it possible to make someone criminally responsible for acts committed before the legal act was passed, acts which were not legally prohibited before? Law and order -- and that is something that concerns everyone -- only knows one answer. The Presidiums of the PZPR, ZSL and Democratic Party Sejm factions at their session clearly stated that the fundamental principles of the criminal law must not be broken.

It is only possible to punish someone for an act that was prohibited under threat of punishment at the time it was committed. Criminal responsibility can only be adjudicated on the basis of legal acts valid at the time the act was committed. And when such a basis does not exist? The tribunal of state could possibly restrict itself to a statement that an act incompatible with the fundamental law was committed, and that, obviously, would have a clear political significance (such a settlement was known in the 1923 and the 1936 acts on the state court.)

Certainly, whenever we use the term 'responsibility,' what we always associate with it are its consequences, effects. Also constitutional responsibility implies punishability, implies a norm defining punishments that can be inflicted on the strength of it. Those are above all political and moral punishments which, notwithstanding, have great significance as far as man's civil honor and position in society are concerned.

The PAP journalist adds: THE BILL ON THE TRIBUNAL OF STATE WILL CONTAIN SOLUTIONS IN DETAIL. THAT DOCUMENT IS TO BE SUBMITTED SHORTLY TO THE SEJM PRESIDIUM.

Sejm Official Favors Plan

LD110924 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (PAP) -- Head of the Sejm Committee for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice Zygmunt Surowiec told PAP today he favoured the setting up of a tribunal of state as an institution that, apart from other means, will counteract distortions which took place in Poland's recent history.

Said Zygmunt Surowiec:

"But at the same time I come out for respecting basic principles that make up the notion of the rule of law. We have to do toilsome and difficult work in restoring the operation of law and up-grading the functioning of the institutions of the administration of justice. That is why I view functions of the tribunal of state as part of long-range solutions rather than as chiefly attaining political objectives of the moment stemming from social expectations.

When asked by PAP reporter about the state of work on drafting a law on the tribunal of state, Z. Surowiec said that it is in the final stages. Obviously, a draft prepared by experts was a preliminary proposal. The document to be submitted to the Sejm Presidium will be the deputies' draft. The Sejm Presidium will be able to send it to undergo parliamentary legislative work.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES FOOD CRISIS

LD102150 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Feb 82

["Ways Out of the Food Crisis" -- PAP Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (PAP) -- Under the above heading today's issue of RZECZPOSPOLITA carries an interview with Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki. Agriculture's main trump card for overcoming the food crisis, he said, lies primarily in the filfillment of priority tasks in the sphere of supplies to industry by the overall national economy.

Growth and stabilization of production are possible only under conditions in which the countryside is able to buy more fertilizers, crop protectants, machines and building materials. Our agricultural policy is aimed at ensuring that from the start the correlation of prices assures priority incentive for the production of grain and animal products, mainly milk and meat. Credit policy will provide advantages for commodity farms [tovarnyye khozyaystva] which conclude contract agreements. The same criteria will be applied in distributing fertilizers and fodder, building materials and machinery. I would like to stress, the minister said, that the general aim of the new price system for farm products which was introduced on 1 February this year is the maintenance at least of parity between the income of the rural population and that of those engaged in other branches of the national economy.

The most dangerous situation prevails, as everyone should know, in livestock farming, where difficulties are arising over the full provision of rations of meat and butter. Payment difficulties and the economic measures to which the United States and other capitalist countries have resorted do not allow us to import this year the amount of grain we need. This includes corn and thus in turn means a reduction in the amount of poultry being supplied to the market.

Agriculture and industry still possess various kinds of inner reserves which can be brought into play if we can better organize labor, raise technological discipline and professional training and exercise more precise controls. Among such reserves in the field of horticulture are the better use of land and general improvement in agrotechnology, more rational application of the fertilizers available and greater care in maintaining land improvement installations. In livestock farming the greatest reserves undoubtedly lie in fodder production.

To the question of what sort of year 1982 will be for agriculture and whether there are possibilities of its being better than last year, Minister Wojtecki replied: The new year must not only bring about a halt in the tendency of declining production, but also steady growth so that before 1985 the harvest will be stabilized at a level of 28-30 quintals per hectare, which would ensure a level of meat consumption of 60kg per person.

SUPPLIES TO SHOPS SEVERELY RESTRICTED, DIFFICULT

LD102206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The severely restricted supply of goods is behind the fact that despite the price increases there are still great difficulties in supplies to shops. PAP says that a more tangible improvement is to be expected as late as in the second half of the year. This improvement depends, to a large extent, on recreating the commodity link between the village and the city and thus on the increase in the production of industrial goods, too. The whole first quarter is going to be worse, as far as supplies are concerned, than the end of last year. This determines the necessity of maintaining the rationing system.

One can assume in advance that we shall not emerge from the system of rationing meat and its processed products for the next dozen or so months. What is more, it is necessary to maintain the January (?rations), which are known to be approaching the minimum. The main reason for this is the reduction in the supplies of poultry by over 40 percent which, in its turn, is caused by the suspension of corn imports from the United States.

Supplies of butter in February and March will be lower than those in January by nearly 3,000 tons. This is also a result of the serious dependence on imports. The greatest chances for self-sufficiency exist in the sphere of dairy products.

We can expect continuity of sales as regards goods produced with sugar. The accumulated reserves of vegetables are also sufficient, with the exception of potatoes.

There are many question marks as far as the industrial goods market is concerned. The fall in production is apparent, particularly in those branches which have been dependent on imports to a large extent. The light and chemical industry are the main industries in question. For example, the supplies of fabrics proposed by the producers for the first quarter amount to as little as 50 percent of last year's supplies.

There is still the necessity to ration goods in the hygienic and sanitary sphere. The supplies of detergent are only significant to cover rationing coupons. The fixed supplies of toilet and half-toilet soaps [as heard] are at last year's level.

PRICE HIKE LIMITED IN MILK BARS, WORKERS' CANTEENS

LD102300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The government press office informs:

The increase in prices of basic foodstuffs introduced on the 6 February has caused an increase in prices in catering establishments, including milk bars which are most often used by single people, old-age pensioners, the retired and students. In order to protect these consumers, the State Price Commission has determined a maximum 10 percent markup on meals, drinks and other commodities retailed in milk bars. This is to be calculated on the value of the raw products and goods at retail prices.

The minister of internal trade and services, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of 27 January which limits to Z18 the rise in prices of dinners in workers' canteens, has reduced by 10 percent the cost of raw products used for canteen-made bread. This is to be calculated from retail prices. The costs of this reduction are to be covered by work enterprises.

REPORTAGE ON SEJM COMMISSIONS 10 FEBRUARY

Two Drafts on Agriculture

LD102224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The work of the Sejm commissions which are considering several draft acts concerning agriculture has entered the final phase. Today at the joint session of the Commissions of Forestry and Timber Industry, Legislative Work, and Agriculture and Food Industry, two government draft acts were passed -- on protection of arable and forest land and on land integration -- with amendments presented by a joint subcommission and introduced in the course of the discussion.

Generally speaking, the Sejm commissions approved of both drafts. It was stressed that these drafts are expected not only by the farmers but by everybody concerned with our agriculture and especially with the appropriate utilization of the soil, which is the fundamental means of production. Using the opinions of the experts invited to take part in the work as well as the remarks collected by the deputies out in the field, the joint subcommission presented over 50 corrections of various sorts to the drafts which had been put forward. The commissions decided that Deputy (Ludwik Maznicki) will present both drafts statutes at the plenary session of the Sejm.

Other Bills, Amendments

LD110028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Legislative Work and the Sejm Commission for Agriculture and the Food Industry held a joint session today. Those taking part familiarized themselves with a report of a subcommission appointed to give its opinions on the government draft statutes dealing with an amendment to the statute on the civil code and dealing with a lifting of the statute concerning regulations on the ownership of farms and dealing with a change in the statute concerning the code on civil proceedings.

After submitting the proposed amendments, both commissions adopted a motion approving the drafts of these statutes and also elected Deputy Tadeusz Maj to present the commission's reports at a plenary session of the Sejm.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE AGRICULTURAL LECTURERS MEET

AU091554 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

['Y' report: "On Scarcity and Perspective"]

[Text] In the PZPR Central Committee another meeting of Central Committee and voivodship committee lecturers specializing in agriculture took place. Stanislaw Zieba, head of the Central Committee Agricultural and Food Department, discussed the situation in agriculture on the basis of the appraisal recently carried out by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium.

Concentrating above all on matters concerning the development of vegetable production and the national grain balance sheet, S. Zieba drew particular attention to the need for increasing and speeding up the purchase of grain. According to the way the harvests went last year, the amount of fodder that was gathered as well as the level of stockbreeding create the right conditions for achieving better internal proportions between vegetable production and animal stock. The balance sheet for fodder shows that, without endangering the number of cattle, it is not only possible but indeed necessary to contract around 1.5 million tons of grains from farmers as a grain loan. It is also necessary to purchase the grain left over from the last year's contracts. This grain is essential in order to save the basic consumer needs of the population until the new harvest.

Right now, considerable quantities of grain are still kept in stacks in the fields by many farmers, and that causes serious losses, S. Zieba stressed. In many voivodships, the quantities of grain that were gathered only cover their own consumption to a small degree; for example, in the Skierniewice Voivodship last year 8,400 tons were gathered, while consumption amounted to 42,000 tons, and in the Sieradz Voivodship only 14,500 tons were gathered to meet the essential consumer requirement of 36,000 tons. Under these conditions, an increase in the production and purchase of grain should become an exceedingly important task in the political and educational work of party organizations in the country. This far-reaching economic problem has fundamental political importance today.

Next, S. Zieba pointed out the proposals for the new agricultural product prices, which were discussed with rural circles. The new prices should bring about a general increase in production, above all a considerable increase in marketable production at all farms. S. Zieba laid particular stress on the importance of contracts between farmers and the government for the supplying of agricultural products as a system whereby farmers are connected with the planned economy. The principles governing the sale of production means and waiting lists for machines and equipment will also be taken into consideration.

Next Stanislaw Wylupek, first deputy to the minister for metallurgy and the machine idustry, discussed the present possibilities of supplying agriculture with equipment. The department concentrates above all on the production of spare parts and basic equipment parts for private farms. There continues to be an acute shortage of simple tools and horse tackle, means of transportation and more powerful tractors.

Today we keenly feel the effects of not having invested enough in the agricultural machine industry and of the various unpremeditated decisions that were made in the seventies, Wylupek stressed.

Speaking about future plans, S. Wylupek also explained the need for continuing the reconstruction of the tractor factory in Ursus. The plan for this factory to produce 75,000 Massey-Ferguson tractors in 1986 was accepted.

S. Wylupek also discussed the basic principles behind the policy of fixing the prices of agricultural machines, a large part of which is still subsidized.

Speaking during the discussions and asking numerous questions, the Central Committee and voivodship committee lecturers also expressed opinions gathered during lecturers' meetings, mainly on the correlation between the prices of production means and the purchase of agricultural goods. The right solutions in this area, it was stressed, should boost production motives in agriculture.

The meeting was chaired by the deputy head of the Central Committee's ideological section, Jerzy Wilk.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF PZPR LEADERS

Tarnow Committee Changes

LD110942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] A plenary session of the voivodship party committee under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Opalko took place in Tarnow today. The main directions of action to solve the most urgent social needs in the areas of housing, health services, education and culture in the voivodship were discussed. It was pointed out that more housing can be obtained through the construction of single-family houses, repair of old buildings, rehabilitation of derelict sites and development of enterprise and cooperative construction.

Even in such difficult conditions as exist now, more housing can be obtained and the dearth of accommodation eliminated at a faster rate through social initiative and well planned work.

The plenum approved the main directions of action in these important areas of social policy. At the same time changes in the secretariat, the executive and the plenum of the voivodship committee were accepted.

Mokrzyszczak in Ostroleka

LD101230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Party voivodship committees are in session in two towns today. The session in Tarnow, which is chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship committee, is discussing the directions of the activity of the voivodship party organizations in settling the most pressing social needs in the field of housing construction, health service education and culture in the region.

The plenum of the party voivodship committee in Ostroleka is analyzing the economic and political situation in the voivodship and the tasks of the voivodship party organization in the period of martial law. The session is being attended by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

PZPR MUST BECOME 'PARTY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE'

LD110950 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reemphasized today that the PUWP must be a party of social justice.

In an extensive article on the subject, Colonel Zdzislaw [name indistinct] wrote in the daily:

"Our party has found itself at a difficult historical stage. It is still experiencing tremendous ideological, political, as well as theoretical and organizational shock. A departure by part of its activists, particularly its former leadership, from the Leninist and Marxist principles was the cause of the failure to counter the growing evil in time.

"Obviously, it is the Marxist-Leninist party which bears the main responsibility for the fact that there was an insufficiency of socialism in the socialist country, that the class functions of the state have been shaken. The drama of our party was exploited by the people representing opportunist and revisionist tendencies, not to mention the anti-communist orientation.

"At present, the condition of the party cannot keep us satisfied. The party must take its place in putting the Polish issues in order, and, later, in the further development of the country.

"The successive full session of the Central Committee will certainly present its position on this matter.

"Greater emphasis must be laid on upgrading the ideological-intellectual competence of the people who are counted among the party activists.

"Regrettably, it is still impossible to do away with the psychological barrier which prevents part of the party authorities from getting closer to the working people. It is true that the Solidarnosc counterrevolutionary extremists did big damage to the state of social consciousness in some environments resulting in a wall of mistrust towards our party.

"But one must no longer hesitate to take up direct contacts and discussions with the working people," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in part.

MALINOWSKI, WOJTECKI ATTEND ZSL CONFERENCE

LD110040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A national conference of the chairmen of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] was held in Warsaw today. Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, presided over the conference. The main subject of the conference was the current situation in agriculture, including preparations for spring field work, problems of procuring agricultural produce, developing contracts, determining prices for the means of production and agricultural produce and determining new prices for agricultural circles' services.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Jerzy Wojtecki presented extensive information on these subjects. The ZSL's tasks in developing agriculture and providing food for the population were discussed in a speech given by Jozef Koziol, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

ZSL NATIONAL COMMISSION PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETING

AU091519 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Feb 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Tasks Concerning Land Economy"]

[Text] On 3 February the Presidium of the ZSL National Commission discussed the current problems in agriculture. Referring to the difficult situation in the purchase of grain -- which during the U.S. embargo threatens us with a dangerous decrease in reserves for supplying cities with bread -- the National Commission Presidium renewed its appeal to all farmers for them to speed up supplying grain to the purchase points.

The duty of Polish peasants is not to let the country run out of bread. Every day of delay can bring a drastic deterioration in the situation, which we must avoid.

In the next part of the talks, the National Commission Presidium looked at tasks concerning land economy.

After acquainting itself with the most important current tendencies in land economy, the Presidium said that last year favorable changes in land turnover had occurred, which was evident in, among other things, the increase in the area of land acquired by private farmers from the state land fund.

An important factor guaranteeing correct land turnover and exploitation should be the price of land. The sales price of land from the state land fund should be fixed at a level close to the level of prices valid in free land turnover, and eventual differences in the level of prices should be solely the result of the quality of the land.

The stability of the principles concerning land policies demands the formulation of legal guarantees. Here, it also becomes essential to constitutionally guarantee the inviolability of peasant property, particularly land and the right to inherit it, and also to recognize peasant agriculture as a lasting element possessing equal rights in our national economy.

The National Commission Presidium approved the proposals to make appropriate changes in the Polish Constitution prepared by the ZSL Deputies Club in accordance with the resolution of the National Commission's sixth plenum, and committed the ZSL Deputies Club to be active in making the Sejm quickly accept the drafts of laws announced by the government and dealing with land economy.

The National Commission Presidium also carried out an appraisal of the way the rural community is equipped with production resources, durable consumer goods and other consumer goods.

CZYREK, RAKOWSKI PRESENT CULTURAL PRICES

LD102138 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (PAP) -- Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek has handed today annual diplomas to a group of Polish artists for outstanding merits in the promotion of Polish culture abroad.

The diplomas for the outstanding accomplishments in the domain in 1981 went to Kaja Danczowska, a violinist, winner of a number of international competitions and festivals; Stanislaw Wislocki, a conductor, who produced Karol Szymanowski's opera "King Roger" last year in Argentina; Jerzy Hoffman, a prize-winning film director; Tadeusz Kantor, the producer and director of a number of unique spectaculars staged by the "Cricot-2" theatre; Witold Lutoslawski, a composer whose compositions are a fixture in the repertoire of a number of foreign orchestras.

Group diplomas went, among others, to the Polish Chamber Orchestra under the baton of Jerzy Maksymiuk whose last year's performances in Japan, the United States and Britain were acclaimed as musical events, to the state arts restorationists famed for their outstanding work done in Algeria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the Soviet Union.

The laureates were congratulated by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Referring to the difficulties which Poland is living through the vice-premier promised that Polish culture and its representatives would be surrounded with an especial care. I do believe, he added, that your works will stay for good in our life.

M. Rakowski went on to say that Polish artists were buttressing Poland's foreign policy and its clean intentions. This is a policy which for years has been bringing a contribution to maintaining peace in Europe and the world and which opts for building up multifarious contacts among nations and states, said M. Rakowski.

In connection with the prize-handing ceremony Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek told a PAP reporter that the fact that the meeting was held during a martial law time in Poland is of particular importance, as it expresses the Polish authorities' and foreign service's desire of maintaining lively and close contacts of cooperation with representatives of creative circles, outstanding cultural activists who by their creative activities bring forth to the world all that which Polish culture is in a position to pride in, all that which is the most valuable.

Polish culture has always been open to the world. It has been making its best to make a contribution to the world culture, as well as drawing from this culture the most priceless values. This principle has best served cooperation among nations. We do want to maintain this good cooperation, as this lies in the well-conceived interests of international relations, in the creation of a climate of detente and confidence, said Minister Czyrek.

RAKOWSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON BOOK PUBLISHING

LD110034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] A session of the Council for Book Affairs has been held under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The session dealt with the issue of increasing book production in 1982.

As is well known, the Council of Ministers -- in accordance with what Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his Sejm speech -- has made it incumbent on the minister of culture and art and also on other ministries to define as a matter of urgency the conditions which permit a 25-percent increase in book production this year.

It was pointed out in the discussion that last year's publishing results aroused particular social concern because the number of titles of books published was more than halved compared with the 1979 level. In such a situation an increase in the production of books is an exceedingly difficult task, which is possible only on condition that the publishing plan is considerably extended and reconstructed.

Summing up the discussion, Deputy Premier Rakowski made it incumbent on the minister of culture and art to propose by 13 February of this year a list of all specific undertakings connected with the development of publishing activity.

SOCIAL CONTROL COMMITTEES' ACTIVITIES NOTED

LD102156 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Reports coming from PAP correspondents indicate that the social control committees have recently begun to step up their activities in many parts of Poland. Here are some examples:

The activities of the social control committee in Katowice Voivodship are directed in three main directions: A review of health service centers has been completed. In conjunction with a section of the Supreme Control Chamber, preparations for the spring sowing campaign in farming are being checked. The committee is also checking on the correct distribution of foreign parcels and gifts.

In order to protect consumer interests, the committee will also be focusing its attention in the near future on correct pricing, on taking stock at shops with products subject to controls, and on using vacancies in cooperative and municipal buildings.

The social control committee in Lodz Voivodship is working non-stop. On its own initiative, the committee set up a special group to combat speculation. The group made about 120 checks between the time martial law was imposed and the end of January. They uncovered serious omissions in the work of a few retail outlets.

The activities of the Lublin social control committee have recently been concentrated on defending consumers' interests. The committee checks on the activities of the local government authorities and also on the progress of some of the more important investments. The committee's latest tasks concern economic reform and checking on the price-fixing of industrial goods, particularly in the producers' (?cartels).

RESUMPTION OF INTERCITY PHONE CALLS REPORTED

LD110248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Telephone operators working at exchanges in all towns had their hands full yesterday on the first day following the resumption of intercity telephone communications.

In Warsaw about 15,000 reservations were received from 0800 to 1500. People had to wait anything from several to a dozen or so hours for a connection. In Katowice most calls were reserved in the first half hour following the resumption of links and in the afternoon. Subscribers in Krakow had to wait several hours each for links. In Wroclaw the duration of conversations was restricted to 5 minutes.

WCC DELEGATION CONTINUES TO VISIT LOCAL CHURCHES

LD102236 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Today is the third day of the visit to our country by the World Council of Churches delegation at the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council. It consists of Bishop David Preus of the American Luthern Church, Fred Kaan from Great Britain and Prof Ninan Kosh from India.

The guests spent today in Katowice and Bielsko-Biala Voivodships. They were accompanied by Bishop Janusz Narzynski, head of the Evangelical-Augsburg Church in Poland. In the morning the delegation met clergymen from regional branches of the Polish Ecumenical Council from Katowice and Krakow Voivodships in the Evangelical-Augsburg Zory Parish in Katowice Voivodship.

The guests have acquainted themselves with the work of the Polish Ecumenical Council in Upper Silesia. They were highly interested in social problems and the needs of the macro-industrial region. Delegation member Bishop David Preus of the American Luthern Church stated that in Poland one could learn ecumenism, which the World Council of Churches is trying to promote throughout the world.

In the afternoon the delegation visited Cieszyn, Silesia; in Cieszyn it familiarized itself with the work of the local Evangelical-Augsburg Church, and in Dziegielow it visited the newly built welfare house and two new churches.

BYDGOSZCZ MEETING DISCUSSES SCHOOL PROBLEMS

LD102204 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpt] In Bydgoszcz a meeting of teachers of military training [przysposobienie obronne] and citizen's upbringing from voivodships in the north and west has taken place. The meeting discussed current upbringing problems at schools, their task in the area of patriotic-military upbringing of pupils, and the role which youth organizations have to fulfill among students.

Remarks and experience were exchanged on the subject of cooperation among schools with military units in the Pomeranian Military District. Meetings between soldiers and pupils, which are currently taking place in elementary and middle level schools, were highly praised.

The meeting also discussed utilizing the traditions of the Polish People's Army, with a special consideration of battle sites on Wal Pomorski, under Gdansk, and on the Odra, which lie within the district territory, in the upbringing of youth. Lt Gen Jozep Uzycki, member of the Military Council of National Salvation, commander of the Pomeranian Military District, participated in the meeting.

MARITIME MINISTER MEETS GDANSK PORT ACTIVISTS

LD101528 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Gdanski-Gdynia [Date not given] -- The tasks of the port of Gdansk stemming from the current situation and from the implementation of the reform were the subject of a conference of port activists in which Minister J. Korzonek participated. The minister explained that the maritime economy office will not restrict the freedom of individual enterprises arising out of the reform, but will deal exclusively with creating suitable conditions for them.

It is assumed that approximately 14 million tons of goods will be transloaded this year. The greatest difficulties stem from a lack of efficient transloading equipment and of other equipment as well as of spare parts for equipment produced in the West. The entire apparatus for transloading paper, for instance, is immobilized. [sentence indistinct]

MARITIME ECONOMY COLLEGIUM MEETS 10 FEBRUARY

LD102300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The first session of the Collegium of the Maritime Economy Office was held today. The session discussed the office's system of organization, which was established according to a 3 July 1981 Sejm statute, and the direction that the office's work should take

The collegium members adopted a stand on the following documents that were presented to them: The report on the state of deepsea fishing, the program of deepsea fishing activity for 1982-1985, and the forecast of development to 1990. The collegium also assessed last year's plan for the maritime economy and stated that the realization of this plan had gone well.

GROUP PASSES RESOLUTION ON ERECTION OF MONUMENT

LD101736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Supreme Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, in consideration of the suggestion formulated at the ninth extraordinary party congress, has passed a resolution on the erection of a momument to commemorate those who died in the struggles with the reactionary underground to consolidate people's power in Poland.

A social committee for the erection of the monument, chaired by Lt Gen Waclaw Czyzewski, deputy chief inspector for territorial defense of the Polish Army, was recently set up. The chairman of the social committee stated in an interview for the POLISH PRESS AGENCY that support for the idea of building the monument has been (?from) all organizations whose representatives participated in the struggle to consolidate people's power. General Czyzewski stated that the monument should to a large extent be created through the generosity of society, as a tribute to all those who, in those difficult times, laid the foundations of socialist Poland.

Local citizens' committees of national salvation, past participants in struggles, and representatives of the youngest generation are already joining the undertakings connected with the building of the monument. We welcome all those who want to participate and aid the work of the newly created committee, General Czyzewski said.

CENTRAL STATE AUTHORITY ECHELONS HOLD MEETING

AU101824 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Piotr Moczar (PAP) report: "Survey and Appraisal by Central State Authority Echelons"]

[Text] On 2 February, a conference of heads of echelon departments in central ministries and bureaus and secretaries of party committees in these institutions took place in Warsaw. It was devoted to discussing the concept of how the echelon system in central state administration should function. Problems connected with the planned survey and appraisal of employees working there were also discussed.

The conference was a feature of the changes in echelon policy announced during the last Sejm session by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation. The talks were opened by Prof Antoni Rajkiewicz, minister of labor, wages and social services. Next, General Zygmunt Zielinski, secretary of the Military Council of National Salvation, presented to the participants the concept of how the echelon system should function, in the context of experience and solutions applied in the Armed Forces.

The greatest attention was devoted to problems concerning the gradual building of the complex system of echelon activity in state administration, and to basic, yet urgent, temporary measures which had been taken. During the conference, mature views on these subjects were presented by: General Tadeusz Dziekan, head of the PZPR Central Committee's Echelon Department, and General Michal Janiszewski, head of the bureau of the Council of Ministers and member of the Military Council of National Salvation.

During the talks, the basic settlements that had been made concerning the organization and operation of the annual echelon surveys, that will start already this month in all ministries and central bureaus, were spelled out. At the same time, the surveys initiate the creation of information banks on the planning echelon, which is an essential backup.

Within these surveys, an appraisal of the work of all employees in the central state administration will be carried out in an amicable way. These surveys will also cover the leadership echelon of organizational units directly answerable to ministers and heads of central bureaus.

The criteria and demands placed on candidates for leadership posts were firmly stressed. Particular stress was laid on the need to also give leadership posts to young people, full of enthusiasm and dynamism yet at the same time cautious and professionally mature. The exceptional importance of the overtness of echelon politics, so that it may be understandable and readable by everyone, was also stressed. The condition for implementing it correctly is the objective and just appraisal of people and the creation of equal opportunities of professional advancement for everyone.

Among other current directions of echelon activity, the need to considerably increase the practice of competition when selecting people for various leadership and specialist positions, in as democratic and objective a form of selection as possible, was pointed out. The necessity for urgently coordinating and integrating a system of improving the leadership echelons in the state was also mentioned.

A great deal of attention was devoted to the growing importance and role of the full-time echelon machinery in the fact of the modern system of work with the echelons.

The reform in echelon politics which had been initiated many times during the last 35 years was never consistently and finally implemented. This truth is clearly reflected in the statement by General Tadeusz Dziekan, who said during the conference that when he was occupying the position of head of the PZPR Central Committee's echelon department, he found that the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo concerning echelon politics which was made in 1972 was excellent. Today, we must answer the question why, despite good and proper deeds, we reached such fatal results. This was, among other things, the result of a discrepancy between words, deeds and everyday practice, the general said.

The modernization of the administrative structures demands -- in the opinion of representatives from the Ministry of Labor, wages and social services -- the introduction of a strictly defined number of posts in the state administration. Up to now, new posts, departments and sections were being created without restriction. Right now, at the initiative of Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and also some deputies, we intend to fit into the budget law a concrete number of posts for each government body. The maintenance or creation of each post will have to be justified and confirmed by concrete needs.

Systematic surveys and appraisals by the echelons will enable us, it seems, to precisely lay down who should be employed in each particular unit of the state administration and in what post. This will also enable us to evaluate the work of individual people better. In the end, work in the state administration must be treated as public service. A different matter is the necessity for clearly laying down promotion prospects in each individual case. Making this clear has a certain influence both on the output and quality of work. During the discussion on preparing the survey of echelons in state administration, the need to clearly lay down the qualities for promotion and also leading echelon politics "behind open doors" was also stressed.

Planning to improve the functioning of state administration today, we reach for examples and experience from the army in the way it selects its leadership echelons. However, not all principles can be applied to other areas of social life without modification. At least the fact deserves some mention that in the army, information about a persons's work efficiency, capability and achievement is entered first in his personal file. If we do not make this practice universal, all current programs will restrict themselves only to words, questionnaires, standard actions and so on.

Right now, one of the most important matters is to really go through the past and draw conclusions from it. The sources of the present crisis are not without reason being generally blamed on the fact that, among other things, we failed to take final stock of the mistakes we had made, also in echelon politics. Whoever does not understand this is not in a position to evaluate the complexity of the current crisis. The most serious faults in echelon politics are weakening discipline, ignoring the principles of echelon selection, tolerating incompetent people, and also restricting the leadership and inspiration role of party organizations.

It seems that there is now no longer any return to this past. As was said during the conference, only since 13 December, as a result of hasty checks, were over 760 people dismissed from their posts. Among them were six voivodas, 17 deputy voivodas, 160 city presidents, parish executives and so on. The entire community is carefully following these decisions, for they decide on how much worthiness and authority will increase.

PARIS PAPER CITES SOLIDARITY AIDE ON RESISTANCE

PM091029 Paris LE MATIN in French 2 Feb 82 p 8

[Part one of undated article by unnamed "Polish intellectual" and "Solidarity adviser" at present in hiding in Poland: "Solidarity 'Expert' Describes Resistance"]

[Text] An early, eerie night falls over Warsaw. Stores close, lines of waiting people scatter and streets become empty 3 or 4 hours before the official curfew hour. Streets are deserted, the city dies. Locked in in their homes, the Polish people have already relearned the language of war and occupation. Even young people, who are familiar with it only because they have heard it spoken in movies, no longer say "my papers" -- they say "ausweis." "Mandatory deliveries" have again become "kontingente." Such deliveries have not been imposed officially, but everybody is talking about them, including the minister of agriculture, who, when asked about them, gave the following oracular answer: "Mandatory deliveries? No, anyway not yet." "Collaborationists" have become "foxes" (meaning "volksdeutsche"). In fact, how numerous are those "foxes?" Trying to answer this question is tantamount to describing the resistance.

The first clandestine documents distributed following the shock of 13 December urged passive resistance and advised workers to engage in slowdown strikes and small-scale sabotage. Once again a symbol used during World War II -- a tortoise -- was used. However, the tortoise policy has gradually become ineffective. Even under German occupation production earmarked for the home market was not sabotaged. How can you urge a country to commit suicide when it is already on the brink of disaster? And, furthermore, what is the good of advocating slowdown strikes when industry operates at the most at 60 percent of capacity?

In Lodz -- the Polish Manchester -- for instance, Soviet cotton supplies have made work possible only in one-third of the cotton mills. The wool industry has been producing only horse blankets because the shortage of raw materials has made it impossible to produce anything more sophisticated. As a result of the halt to imports caused by the lack of foreign exchange, asphyxia is threatening all sectors.

Warsaw's FSO automobile plant has stopped producing the Polonez automobile, the leading automobile of the Gierek era. Its modernized version -- Fiat 125 -- is being produced in driblets. The management is considering the possibility of doing away with the afternoon and night shifts. Even in "militarized" enterprises like Warsaw ZWAR [expansion unknown] (electrical equipment) workers spend most of their time playing cards -- semi-finished parts are cluttering the plant yard but they cannot be assembled because certain essential parts which have to be imported from Switzerland have not arrived. All the equipment necessary for modern production, imported at great cost over the past 10 years, is threatened with collapse. Maintenance has been the Achilles' heel of "expanded socialist production." In television 16 editing desks out of 18 are idle; they merely serve to supply spare parts for the two desks which have remained operational. Color television sets are still being produced, but soon no color programs will be broadcast.

Only enterprises involved in the 14 "priority programs" determined by the authorities are still allowed to import products paid for in foreign currency. All the others will have either to readapt or close down. However, even the priority programs have already seized up, and the increase in the number of priorities is steadily depriving them of all significance. The military is learning this the hard way. In the past month they have already created six new priority programs, obviously including a "supply and services program for defense and national security."

These are sinister economic prospects which were in fact emerging long ago, before Gierek's downfall and before Solidarity. But what has become apparent is the people's resistance. Solidarity has paid a very high price for its spontaneity and its almost blind faith, as well as for its illusions regarding a general strike, the "general mobilization" of modern times reminiscent of the old anarchic system prevailing at the Polish nobility's assemblies. The absence of credible prospects and the authorities' flagrant bad faith for many months had rendered impossible any real change, since any genuine revolution was out of the question for geopolitical reasons.

The faster deterioration in the economic situation, 18 months of constant tension and, finally, General Winter, who is always on the side of the existing authorities, have in the end defeated the spontaneous upsurge of the masses.

In short, the trade union was tragically unprepared for the shock of 13 December. But even if it had been better prepared the outcome of the first round would have been similar, only the number of casualties would have been higher. In order to alter the outcome of 13 December, Solidarity would have had to give way to the authorities and agree to become a satellite, or the trade union would have had to choose to break the back of the authorities when this was still possible, perhaps during the Bydgoscz crisis in March 1981. However, the trade union leadership chose to cancel the general strike order and prevent the looming confrontation. At that time the repression apparatus was largely demoralized and the army was not able to leave the barracks.

Now that the first shock is over Solidarity is rebuilding its organization and offering resistance. "Black December" disclosed its weakness but as early as the first days of January it again began to become conscious of its strength. Even though it has been beheaded and sliced up, the trade union has been reorganizing itself. Gdansk, Warsaw and Wroclaw -- to mention only the most important centers -- have already rebuilt clandestine leaderships. The underground press reappeared almost immediately after the coup. Intellectuals -- those "experts" so hated by the authorities that Deputy Premier Rakowski stated that "without them Walesa would be a nobody" -- are again helping workers executives. Maybe the trade union's ability to reemerge is the positive aspect of the price paid for spontaneity.

The moral upsurge -- a consequence of the "revolution for human dignity" -- has become the basis for Solidarity's resistance, whose scale has surprised the putschists and which the trade union's friends did not dare to hope for.

Even circles most abjectly submissive to the authorities -- journalists, teachers and so forth -- have recovered enough moral courage to wrest some initial concessions for the military, who have been forced to abandon their plans for mass purges and for getting rid of the most refractory people once they had "separated the wheat from the chaff," to quote Stefan Olszowski. As a result, newspapers, theaters and schools have gradually been resuming their activities without having been purged of "enemies."

But the most sudden change has occurred among the young people. Young Poles are not satisfied with the rebuilding of the trade union. In nearly all circles they have been setting up resistance groups which, while recognizing the moral authority of Solidarity and the church, want to remain free to decide by themselves on their activities. This "new resistance" is no longer fighting for short-term advantages only, it is preparing for a long struggle, which may take many years. This time, however, it will accept nothing short of complete freedom for Poland. The appearance these "diehards" is a warning. So far they have not progressed beyond the stage of organization and propaganda, but having lost all hope that what they experienced before 13 December can be restored, they could very soon become desperadoes of a kind yet unknown to Soviet Europe. It is true that they represent a small minirity, but General Jaruzelski's coup has conferred on them unprecedented representativeness. The great majority of the people and nearly all young people think along similar lines, and what they do think can be expressed by one world full of hatred -- the "Janissaries."

Janissaries were the Turkish Empire's Praetorian guard, kidnapped as children from enemy families and brought up at the sultan's expense under priviliged conditions with a view to forming his guard. Today the men who have remained party members are called "janissaires." Their situation is more desperate than that of traitors. A traitor can repent but a Janissary can never rejoin his family. He would be unable to recognize any members of his family -- he can no longer remember anything. He looks like us but his face is merely a mask.

The authorities had long been able to boast the cooperation of some brilliant intellectuals and a section of the young people but they have now been forced to recall mediocre functionaries -- whom they wanted to get rid of a few months ago -- in order to replace them. Last year journalists like Bratkowski and Kapuscinski, university professors like Samsonowicz and actors like Lomnicki -- celebrities in their profession -- "were still prepared to believe." They have not torn up their cards. You only need to listen to members of the Experience and Future (DIP club), which advocated mediation last year. They now use brutal words when talking about the authorities and their alleged patriotism. "Rakowski claims that he has saved us from the Russians. The deputy premier wants to convince us that we should support Jaruzelski as a lesser evil but this is nonsense."

In order to show people on television expressing support for the regime, a group of failed and often moribund writers has been dredged up; invalids and retired people obviously paralyzed with fear. Significantly, the membership of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy (ZBOWID) has been increasing though the end of the war is receding into the past.

The government of the generals has even been unable to recover its natural base -- the communist party bureaucracy. This has burned its fingers too painfully to join in again before it has received guarantees of success. However, these are slow in coming.

SOLIDARITY AIDE VIEWS 'DEMORALIZED' ARMY

PM091033 Paris LE MATIN in French 3 Feb 82 p 8

[Part two of article by unnamed Polish Solidarity "expert"; "The Polish Army No Longer Has Any Morale"]

[Text] A store in Warsaw. Outside, of course, stretched the long line. A uniformed soldier approached; he wanted to be served first, he had just left his post. The crowd protested but the sales assistant served him. An old lady, with a malicious look, who was standing near him cried: "Look, it's just like it was during the occupation, but in those days the soldiers were Germans and the eggs Polish." To understand the joke it should be explained that, for the first time in centuries, Poland is now importing eggs from East Germany.

Although the military government has still not succeeded in making the Poles toe the line, everybody agrees that the role given to the soldiers in the economy and administration is beginning to demoralize the army.

Deadlines are approaching and the generals are taking fright. Nobody believes in a "Kadarization" of Poland but the authorities are being forced to introduce their economic reform. The price increases are going to be implemented without any consultation with the social forces. Only the Sejm has given its normalized support. Although it is the prices of basic products which are increasing initially, it is inevitable that all industrial prices will eventually be affected. The government promises that it will oppose spectacular increases but, the economists say, "by promising absolutely everything, reform and finicky controls, it will increase the chaos."

There is so much distrust among the official experts sent to appear on television to "sell" the real pricing operation that not one of them was courageous enough to present himself as a coauthor of the reform. They all looked like seismologists explaining a natural disaster to the viewers.

The attempt to win over some trade unionists has failed. Contrary to the military's hopes, Walesa has not given in. Although some Solidarity officials may still have been debating possible cooperation with the government at the end of December, there is no longer any question of it now. Even those who, like Rozwalak, the Poznan official, had agreed to submit have since gone back on their capitulations.

Faced with this disaster, the generals are worried and the ordinary soldiers are becoming demoralized. An increasing amoung of gasoline and coal is being sold on the black market, or exchanged for alcohol. Junior officers are trading in spare parts and the officers controlling regional administrations have already succeeded in making themselves hated more than their civilian predecessors. A revolution is already going on in Poland.

To understand the army's state of morale, you just have to listen to this soldier whose battallion was stationed at the Higher School of Sports Education in Warsaw. "I have been doing my military service for 2 and 1/2 years. I am waiting to be allowed to leave, we are all waiting for that. We have had enough of uniform, he explained.

"We have not taken part in the repression. It was not us but the ZOMO (special militia brigades) who intervened at the Huta Warszawa steelworks. They were drugged. They are criminals, common law criminals serving long sentences of 5, 10 or 15 years. They have not finished serving their sentences but have been released in exchange for joining the ZOMO. Those serving shorter sentences usually prefer to remain in prison rather than join.

"We soldiers have been systematically indoctrinated. For 2 years we have only been allowed to see the television news, to read ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI (the army daily) and to hear lectures given by political officers. The few days we have been able to spend with our families were not enough to keep us informed. Indeed, I do not know anything about what has happened, I can only sense it. I saw nothing of August 1980. I have had enough. We have all had enough.

"There are now crowds of volunteers here for the worst duties. People prefer to clean the latrines than to go and patrol the streets. But we are punished more frequently. A simple sarcastic remark is punished with 2 days in solitary confinement. There have been several cases of suicide of self-mutilation. Yes, some people have mutilated themselves. People have gone out of their minds, you know."

The people are sick, the young people are sick, the army is sick, but the future will probably depend a great deal on the Western attitude. Official speeches are usually intended for export; for the key to the future lies in Western economic aid. According to them, the Western economic sanctions "will delay the return to the path of democratization," especially since, as government spokesman Jerzy Urban agreeably pointed out, the "leadership members will always find something to eat."

Those arguments are countered by the clandestine trade union press and by leaders who, like Zbigniew Bujak, have succeeded in hiding. They regard the Western sanctions as a pressure which is necessary to safeguard a little freedom in Poland. They think that the Russians still want to avoid direct intervention. But if the West refuses to pay, Moscow and the socialist camp as a whole will be incapable of meeting the needs of the Polish economy.

Nonetheless, Solidarity is aware that the economic sanctions will make the thin and poor people tighten their belts more than the elegant Jerzy Urban. The trade union leaders do not want to advocate a policy of deliberately making things worse to take advantage of the situation. Their strategy is still vague but it is aimed at haggling over a possible effort. Already the enterprises which are managing best are those in which the management is cooperating with the officially suspended trade union and in places where the military representatives are turning a blind eye.

Similarly the trade unionists want Western aid to be the subject of bargaining; no money for Jaruzelski without the lifting of martial law, the release of detainees and the restoration of trade union freedoms. There is a new conviction behind the Solidarity officials' thinking: the death of the Yalta agreements. This word and this idea which remained taboo even in the finest days of last summer have now entered people's vocabulary. This conviction is making headway even though people know that the price to be paid is likely to be high and that the death throes of this system will be long and painful.

The Warsaw political experts even think there are some initial signs of a evolution on Moscow's part. A church adviser who was presented "the opinions, or rather the impressions, of the episcopate" a few days ago felt he had reason to explain that something had happened at the Brezhnev-Schmidt meeting in Bonn at the end of November.

The Soviet number one apparently promised his West German interlocutor that the USSR accepted the idea of a rapprochement between the two Germanies. He apparently even mentioned the idea of a confederation of Laender. Poland may be the origin of a great redistribution of the maps in Europe.

TRYBUNA LUDU CULTURAL EDITOR INTERVIEWED

AU091338 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1123 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi interview with (Michal Misiorny), TRYBUNA LUDU cultural editor, in Vienna -- recorded in German, date not specified]

[Text] [Question] Mr (Misiorny), the Polish Government speaks about an early easing of martial law. How is that going to affect the artistic, the cultural life in Poland?

[Answer] Well, here we must distinguish between two programs, the immediate program that has to be implemented now, quickly, and the long-winded [langatmig], so to speak, program. As far as the immediate measures are concerned, that is mainly the revival of the cultural scene, that is on the one hand theater, film, television, art galleries and so forth, that is already working. Theaters are working again, cinemas, galleries and so forth, that is the short program, the immediate program. And the long-winded program, that is the program of a cultural policy, a future cultural policy.

[Question] Actually it was primarily the intellectuals and the artists who identified themselves strongly with "Solidarity." It was said -- I believe, also by you -- that the cultural milieu has failed in the past few months. In what respect did it fail?

[Answer] Well, I have a personal viewpoint on that: I believe that the Polish artists' scene, the scientific scene, in August 1980 spontaneously identified itself with 'Solidarity' and wanted to identify itself, and that was understandable if one recalls the experiences of the artists and scientists in the Gierek era. So, that was of course understandable. Only, many of these people did not observe critically enough the internal development within 'Solidarity' -- I do not mean 'Solidarity' as mass movement but within the leading bodies of 'Solidarity.' There, in my opinion, totalitarian trends asserted themselves.

[Question] Mr (Misiorny), in the past few months there was some very rich Polish literature, part of which was official and another part unofficial, and the borderline between the two had become increasingly blurred. How is this going to be handled in the future? What will be done with that extensive, so-to-speak illegal literature?

[Answer] The illegal literature during the Gierek era was very extensive but there were not so many outstanding works, there was one, two or three, perhaps, works of great quality, and these works will be published. In publishing programs which I have printed in the past two months for the TRIBUNA LUDU, these works have been announced.

[Question] And the rest has to be renounced?

[Answer] I don't know what rest you are talking about. What is inferior will not get into the program.

[Question] Mr (Misiorny), in the CSSR there was a lull in culture after 1968 from which the country has actually never recovered. Do you fear, or do you expect, something similar for Poland as well, or do you believe that one will get back to a normal cultural policy there relatively soon?

[Answer] I, personally, am optimistic. You see, I am also a member of the writers' association, and I have many personal contacts with colleagues. So, personally, I am optimistic -- although I must reckon with the fact that the effect of the shock of the 13th, of the state of war, will last for some time to come. That is unavoidable, I think.

CZYREK CHAIRS INTERMINISTERIAL COMMISSION MEETING

LD271812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Interministerial Opinion-Forming and Advisory Commission for cooperation between Poland and international organizations, attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held a session today in Warsaw. It was chaired by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

The commission's debates and decisions focused on current issues arising from Poland's involvement in multilateral cooperation in conditions of martial law, from the progressive stabilization of life in the country, and on the implementation of the reform.

During the discussion much attention was devoted to the inadmissable attempts at interference by some Western states, in the internal affairs of Poland via the forum of international organizations.

Mention was also made of the actions undertaken to reduce the country's financial burden, by virtue of its belonging to international organizations, and to increase the benefits arising from our membership in them.

WEST STANCE TOWARD MARTIAL LAW CRITICIZED

TRYBUNA LUDU Comment

LD110940 Warsaw PAP in English 0837 GMT 11 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP) -- Referring to U.N. Secretary General de Cuellar's statement for the Austrian press to the effect that the proclamation of martial law in Poland constitutes no breach of the Helsinki Final Act because this is Warsaw's internal affair, TRYBUNA LUDU writes:

"Europe and the world are threatened with a danger that the alleged 'dispute over Poland' will turn into a self-propelled mechanism of the cold war having nothing in common with the Polish issues. The Madrid conference is a foretaste of this," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"That is why governments and politicians with a thoughtful and imaginative approach to world relations warn against embarking on the road which it is easier to take than to abandon.

"Poland and all socialist states in Europe are keen on continuing detente processes in the [word indistinct] of normal international co-existence.

"For their part the Western states should also take care that their attempts to interfere in Poland's affairs do not cause consequences painful for the entire Europe," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

Misinformation Criticized

LD101006 Warsaw PAP in English 0827 GMT 10 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (PAP) -- ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today pointed to a sink of dirty misinformation about Poland in the Western bourgeois press.

Referring specifically to recent publications by the French daily LE MATIN, the daily said that underlying the misinformation campaign against Poland is "the wish that our army gets democratized, that the authorities fail to carry out the economic reform that, as the result, the future of the crisis-ridden Poland becomes absolutely dependent on the West to such an extent that with the help of economic sanctions...the death of the Yalta agreements can be forced through.

"But, luckily, these are mere wishes. And it is our cause to see that they remain wishful thinking," stresses the daily in conclusion.

PZPR DAILY VIEWS PCF PRECONGRESS ACTIVITIES

AU281700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 82 p 8

[Marek Jaworski article: "Before the 24th PCF Congress -- In the Climate of Shared Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] The PCF is making intensive preparations for its 24th congress which will be held in Saint-Quen near Paris on 3-7 February.

Precongress discussions are continuing at the meetings of the basic party organizations, in factories, in districts, in the PCF press and in various party commissions and teams. The recent PCF Central Committee plenums have been devoted to congress preparations and to formulating the political platform of the precongress discussion.

For some time now the precongress campaign has taken place under political conditions that are particularly difficult for the communists and in the midst of severe attacks launched at them from all sides because of the recent events in Poland. The PCF and the CGT trade union organization, which is the largest in France and which is close to the PCF, have dissociated themselves from the chorus of accusations, protests and condemnation directed against the Polish authorities and have shown understanding for the complicated reasons for and conditions of the situation in Poland. This has caused very sweeping political reverberations, both on the rightwing and among the socialists, among whom there is no lack of influential forces that want to end the government's cooperation with the communists.

"The Polish issue" will certainly continue to agitate the French mass media, which are consciously helping to aggravate political relations within the leftwing camp, for a long time. But it seems that political commonsense and realism will have the upper hand and will prevent further, more enduring divisions, which could demolish the present partnership between the socialists and the PCF. It should be realized that the preservation of this partnership is a crucial condition for implementing the long-term prospects of the entire French leftwing and is in the interest of the two parties. Most French people understand this: According to the poll published by the weekly LA VIE FRANCAISE at the end of last December, 42 percent of the French people -- a minority -- are for the departure of the communist ministers from the government.

The results of the 8 January meeting between the PCF and socialist delegations under the chairmanship of G. Marchais and L. Jospin reaffirmed the two parties' resolve to maintain the present ties.

The communists, as G. Marchais said on TV recently, want to remain in the government, sharing responsibility for the country's present transformation. Without giving up their high-minded class and political principles and preserving their ideological image, they seek -- as the precongress discussion has shown -- to make a considerable contribution to the basic social transformations that a majority of the nation has approved.

USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PRESIDIUM MEETS 10 Feb

LD100946 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP) -- Active participation in the political life of the country, endorsement of the decisions and actions of the Martial Council of National Redemption, dissemination of the problemmatique of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation among all the milieux, particularly school and university youth -- are the key tasks and goals of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society (TPP-R) discussed here today at a meeting of the society's presidium.

TPP-R affiliates 60,000 circles and 2,000 village commune boards. The society's active has not stepped aside the events and transformations after December (?13) but joined in the current of the political-ideological work.

PAP REVIEWS SOVIET UNION TRADE EXCHANGES

LD091952 Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 9 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP) -- Discriminatory economic steps against Poland taken by many developed capitalist countries have seriously complicated Polish trade with these countries. Among other things, credits have been held back for purchases in these countries of materials and components indispensable for the Polish industry. In the circumstances, Polish economic and trade cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries is assuming growing significance.

Implementation of the provisions of the protocol on commodity turnover and payments in 1982 between Poland and the Soviet Union signed in Moscow on January 6 has got off the ground to the [word indistint] the Polish economy. Contracts are now being concluded to ensure smooth deliveries of Soviet raw materials, fuel and materials for the Polish industry. Compared with previous years, conclusion of contracts for mutual commodity deliveries between Poland and the USSR was an exceptionally swift operation last January, especially with regard to Polish imports from the Soviet Union. Contracts worth more than 2.9 billion roubles covering imports of Soviet raw materials, fuel and materials for production were concluded last January accounting for 84 percent of annual obligations. Polish imports of agricultural products and food [words indistinct] concluded up to the end of January last account for 70 percent of annual obligations.

Under the terms of the protocol, mutual Polish-Soviet commodity deliveries will reach this year the value of 8,400 million roubles in current prices of which Polish imports will be worth 4,800 million roubles, with raw materials, industrial supplies and marketables accounting for 75 percent of the imported commodities. Polish exports to the Soviet Union is valued at 3,600 million roubles.

Confirmation by the Soviet Union of deliveries of commodities of basic importance for the Polish economy far exceeding Polish exports to that country is proof of brotherly assistance extended Poland and understanding of the Polish economic situation demonstrated by the Soviet Union. Soviet supplies of raw materials, fuel and components will continue to be not only the basic but often the only source of supply in view of Poland's payments situation this year. This applies, above all, to crude oil, natural gas, iron ores, pig iron and timber.

According to preliminary data, in 1981 the Soviet Union delivered to Poland, among other things, 13,159 thousand tonnes of so-called iron-bearing raw materials, 1,462 thousand tonnes of pig iron, 13,100 thousand tonnes of crude oil, 1,380 thousand tonnes of oil, 5,300 million cubic metres of natural gas and 139.4 thousand tonnes of cotton.

Deliveries of marketables were efficient in 1981. Soviet supplies included tea, cheese, tinned, salted and frozen fish and meat, supplied in excess of quotas covered by trade protocol.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD042130 Warsaw PAP in English 2046 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Feb (PAP) -- Poland's Finance Minister Marian Krzak has paid a working visit to Budapest where he held talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Istvan Hetenyi, on problems of Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation including, especially, issues relating to non-commercial turnover. Other questions reviewed included tourist exchange between the two countries and Hungarian experience in implementing the economic reform.

Minister Krzak was received by Vice-Premier Lajos Faluvegi.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S GASPAR

LD302024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council of Hungary and chairman of the WFTU, has arrived in Warsaw. The Hungarian guest was acquainted with the state of the trade union movement in Poland, problems concerning the resumption of its activity in the future and the participation of Polish trade unionists at the 10th congress of trade unions in Havana in February this year.

Sandor Gaspar met Kazimierz Barcikowski, politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

REPORTAGE ON BUSINESS CONDUCTED WITH CSSR

Obodowski Visits Prague

LD102132 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 10 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Kaniewski]

[Text] Prague, 10 Feb (PAP) -- An official Polish delegation, led by Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski, stayed here on February 8-10 at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Federal Government. The Polish delegation had talks with a Czechoslovak delegation headed by Vice-Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. Both vice-premiers co-chair a Polish-Czechoslovak committee for cooperation in economy, science and technique. [as received]

The meeting aimed chiefly to define current needs and the existing conditions for developing economic cooperation between the two countries. Participants in the talks stressed the need for boosting development of various forms of this collaboration, tailoring them to the changed structure of organization and management of industry.

They emphasized the necessity of fully using idle production capacities in Poland for the development of this cooperation. These capacities can be used for the needs of the Czechoslovak economy. They also pointed to concrete possibilities of participation of Czechoslovak partners in continuing some modern investment projects in Poland.

During the meeting, the Czechoslovak side officially informed the Polish delegation about the decision of its authorities under which the emergency assistance for Poland, declared in mid-December 1981, will be extended gratuitously.

Assuming their attitude to postulates of the Polish side, the Czechoslovak supreme authorities decided to increase the deliveries of important intermediate and raw materials above the provisions of the 1982 trade protocol.

Besides, the Czechoslovak side made a pledge to considerably speed up its supplies of intermediate and raw materials for production.

CSSR Trade Official Visits

LD150530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz received the Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aldis Hloch. The two discussed the implementation of the 1982 trade exchange, and further meetings on the question of broadening the agreed scope and dimension of trade exchanges.

Kowalczyk Meets Korcak

LD311058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee Presidium and deputy premier, who has been visiting Prague for the eighth national conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, has met with Josef Korcak, premier of the Czech Socialist Republic and member of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN SOFIA 10 FEBRUARY

LD102132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Today in Sofia a protocol was signed on mutual goods deliveries and payments between between Poland and Bulgaria for this year. The protocol provides for trade turnover this year to be about six percent higher than last year.

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA DISCUSSED

LD221828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Polish Vice-Premier and Planning Commission Chairman Zbignew Madej today conferred with Yugoslav Ambassador to Poland Muhidin Begic about topical questions of current and long-term cooperation between the two countries. The cooperation was assessed, despite difficult conditions, as developing comparatively successfully. Possibilities and mutual interest in its expansion particularly in the industrial field were also noted.

Vice-Premier Madej expressed in the Polish Government's name deep gratitude for the assistance in foodstuffs which the Yugoslav Government and other Yugoslav institutions have sent to Poland.

GWIAZDA SIGNS TRADE DEAL IN PYONGYANG 5 FEB

LD052134 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP) -- As a result of bilateral negotiations a trade protocol for the year 1982 has been signed in Pyongyang between the Polish People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Foreign Trade Ministry informed today. According to the protocol the total value of trade between the two countries will amount this year to 45 million roubles, and in this number Polish exports will make 18 million and Polish imports 27 million roubles.

Polish imports will be traditionally dominated by raw materials such as magnetite, talcum, lead, fluorite, zinc and graphite. The shipments of such market commodities as rubber footwear, china, cotton wool products, as well as tobacco and hops will also be imported by Poland.

The most important exports from Poland will be made up by mining equipment as well as by spare parts for machines and equipment, and as for raw materials most exports will involve, like in recent years mainly coke.

The protocol was signed by Foreign Trade Vice-Ministers Wladyslaw Gwiazda on the Polish side and Pang Tae-yul for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

RESOLUTION ON PRICE INCREASES PUBLISHED

AU101942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 10 Feb 82

["Resolution on Resetting of Prices and Augmentation of Remuneration of Working Personnel" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Feb (AGERPRES) -- The resolution of the Central Committee and of Romania's Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development on the resetting and correlation on economic principles of the farm produce prices and the rise of foodstuffs retail prices, on the augmentation of the remuneration of working personnel, of the state benefit for children and pensions was released in Bucharest.

In Romania, the document reads among other things, the price policy starts constantly from the necessity of ensuring balanced relations, grounded on economic principles, between industry and agriculture, production expenses in various branches, between incomes of the population in towns and villages, of harmonizing the evolution of retail prices; the augmentation of remuneration and of other incomes of the population, according to the general interests of the country's socioeconomic development, of the systematic increase of the material and spiritual living standard of the entire nation.

The resolution recalls that over 1976-1980 the real remuneration of the working personnel, as well as the peasantry's incomes went up 29 per cent, and the incomes derived by the population from the funds earmarked in the state budget for sociocultural actions went up over 39 per cent.

At the same time, the population's consumption needs have been ever better met.

At the same time, starting with January 1, 1981 production and delivery prices in industry, new estimate prices in constructions and tariffs for goods transport and other services were introduced and updated as a result of the big price rise in the world with a series of raw materials and particularly with oil and energy sources, as well as of the augmentation of remunerations operated in the previous quinquennium.

At the same time, new contract and purchasing prices for farm produce were established. By their application the total incomes of agriculturists have gone up by over 25.3 billion lei.

Given that the present retail prices with a series of staple farmfood stuffs are under the real production costs and require budget subsidies, and that many of them have been still for 20 or 25 years, and given the need for a correlation between them and the new production costs, contract and purchase prices for the farm produce, the Central Committee of the RCP and the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development decide the modification of retail prices with farmfood stuffs by an average 35 per cent as compared to the level of the present prices. The fact was established that the retail prices with farmfood stuffs, by qualities and sorts, would be set by a decree of the State Council and action shall be taken so that the entire process develop under the strict control of the party, state and civic bodies and organizations, for ensuring a strict observance by the producer and retail units of the prices established according to the sorts and qualities, for preventing all tendencies of profiteering and infringements upon the legal stipulations.

At the same time, in accord with the stipulations of the programme for improving the standard of living, endorsed by the 12th Congress of the RCP, the resolution establishes an improvement in the real incomes of the population by raising the average remuneration of the working personnel, the incomes of peasantry, the pensions and the other incomes derived from social funds, in correlation with the changes in the prices of consumer goods and of services.

To this end, once with the enforcement of the retail prices for farmfood stuffs there shall be ensured adequate compensations in view of enhancing the real incomes of the entire population. The average nominal remuneration of the working personnel shall go up by 16.5 percent as compared to 1980; the state benefit for children by 35 percent and the average social ensurance nominal pension by 15.7 percent. In retail to the growth in the average index of retail prices in the whole sale of goods (14.8 percent); the average real remuneration shall be by 1.5 percent higher in 1982 than in 1980. Through the application of new measures for improving the nominal remuneration there shall be ensured an approximately four percent rise in the real remuneration as compared to 1980.

According to the resolution compensations shall be granted to all categories of working personnel. Workers and foremen operating in more difficult conditions shall receive a 210 lei monthly compensation while other workers and foremen shall receive 190 lei monthly in compensation. For the other categories of working personnel the compensation varies between 140 and 175 lei monthly. At the same time the state benefit for children goes up by 35 percent on the average given the average growth of the retail price for farmfood stuffs. Monthly compensations of 100 lei and [word indistint] lei have been established for the retired, differentiated in relation to the value of the pensions. At the same time the state budget shall cover the sums needed to pay the extra costs in hospitals, canteens for pupils and students and other collective consumptions established according to the law.

The Central Committee of the RCP and the Supreme Council of the Socioeconomic Development decided that, by means of improvements in the economic efficiency, until 1985 the influence exerted over the production costs as a result of the rise in the nominal remuneration through compensations granted to the working personnel, shall be made up for entirely.

GRUTU Endorsement

AU102000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Feb (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the plenary meeting of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GRUTU] took place on February 10 which debated the report on the unfulfillment of the single national plan of socioeconomic development for 1981 and the report on the resetting and correlation, on economic principles, of the prices of farm products and on the increase of the retail prices of the farmfood products, of the working personnel's remunerations, of the state child benefit and pensions.

The participants in the debates highlighted the successes the Romanian people scored, under the leadership of the party, in building socialist Romania, the importance of the price policy promoted by the RCP and expressed their full adhesion to the measures of updating and improving the prices, of increasing the remunerations of the working personnel, the state child benefit and pensions.

Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, took the floor at the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the resolution on the tasks incumbent on the T.U. bodies and organizations in mobilizing the working people for implementing the single national plan of socioeconomic development for 1982.

The participants in the plenary meeting adopted the text of a telegram addressed to the CC of the RCP to Nicolae Ceausescu.

Working People's Council Meets

AU101940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Feb (AGERPRES) -- A meeting of the national council of the working people in industry, construction, transport, goods circulation and finance was held on February 10 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceasescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania.

The agenda included:

- The report on the fulfillment of the single national plan of economic and social development for 1981 and the communique on the fulfillment of the single national plan of socio-economic devleopment of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1981.

- The report on the resetting and correlation, on economic principles, of the prices of farm products and the increase of retail prices for farm-food products, of the working personnel's remuneration, of the state child benefit and pensions.

Several participants took the floor.

During the meeting, the national council of the working people in industry, construction, transport, goods circulation and finance unanimously approved the two reports and the communique on the fulfilment of the single national plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1981.

Related to these documents the participants adopted a resolution which is to be released.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the meeting.

SDUF National Council Approval

AU101955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Met on February 10 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front debated and approved the report and the communique on the fulfillment of the single national plan of economic and social development for 1981; the report on the resetting and correlation, on economic principles, of the prices of farm products and on the increase of the retail prices of farmfood products, of the working personnel's remuneration, of the state child benefit and pension.

Numerous participants took the floor during the debates on the items on the agenda.

The speakers fully approved the report and the communique on the fulfillment of the 1981 plan, expressing their adhesion to the aggregate of measures regarding the resetting and correlation on economic principles of the retail prices of farmfood products.

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the report and the communique on the fulfillment of the single national plan of economic and social development for 1981 just as the report and measures regarding the resetting and correlation on economic principles of the prices of farm products and on the increase of the retail prices of farmfood products, of the working personnel's remuneration, of the state child benefit and pension.

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the resolution of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting.

ENACHE PRESENTS MESSAGE TO PCF CONGRESS

AU091635 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Feb 82 p 6

[Message conveyed to the PCF Congress by Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, on 4 February in Paris]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP, its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and all Romanian people, we convey warm, comradely greetings to the participants in the 24th PCF Congress, to all party activists and to the friendly French people -- the message states: The RCP and all our people follow with great interest and solidarity the PCF's activities amid the new situation created in France by the historic victory of the leftist political forces, and warmly hail the presence of communist representatives in the government. We highly appreciate the French Government's efforts to implement democratic reforms in France. Political developments in France once again demonstrate the need and importance of achieving intensive cooperation among communist and socialist parties, among all workers, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for social change, peace and social progress.

We are particularly happy to stress on this occasion, too, the relations of lasting friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between the RCP and the PCF, relations with have been forcefully activated by meetings and fruitful talks between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and PCF Secretary General Comrade Georges Marchais. We are convinced that the development of cooperation based on mutual esteem and respect between the RCP and the PCF constitutes an important contribution to intensifying and diversifying cooperation between Romania and France in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas, in the interests of the Romanian and French peoples, and of promoting in international life new relations of equality and equity which should ensure peace, national security and independence, progress and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The message further states: Currently the Romanian people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are devoting all their energies and forces to successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 12th party congress on achieving a new quality in our people's work and life, and consistently implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and propelling Romania toward communism. In order to consistently implement the program on manysided development of the fatherland, our party is systematically endeavoring to increase its role in the democratic leadership of the society, to expand socialist democracy and to ensure a broad and effective participation of the workers class, of all social categories and of all the people in mapping out and implementing domestic and foreign policies and in leading and improving our socialist society.

Emphasizing then that the current PCF congress is taking place at a time when international life is characterized on the one hand by an accentuation of the world economic crisis, by intensified attempts to consolidate and redivide zones of influence, and by an acceleration of the arms race, particularly nuclear arms race, which is escalating the danger of new conflicts and military confrontations; and on the other hand by forceful manifestations of peoples' determination to eliminate colonial domination and the imperialist policy of force and diktat, to consolidate and develop national independence and sovereignty, and to halt the arms race, the message states: It can be assessed that in the confrontation of these two diametrically opposed trends, the peoples and anti-imperialist and progressive forces which want to resume and continue the policy of detente, to solve interstate conflicts only through negotiation and to promote a new and democratic policy based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and renunciation to the use and threat of force, are gaining the upper hand.

As Comarade Nicolae Ceaubescu stressed: "Given the current international circumstances, it is now more important than ever to understand that all communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, all forces which favor socialism must realize that it is their obligation and duty to make every possible effort not to sharpen the contradictions among themselves, but to overcome them, proceeding from the socialist revolutionary principles and always observing the independence of each party and each social-political force."

We are particularly concerned about the grave situation created in Europe by the stockpiling of enormous quantities of arms, especially nuclear weapons, and by the decision to deploy and develope medium-range missiles, and to produce the neutron bomb, which is to be deployed in Europe as well. Implementation of those plans will considerably exacerbate the danger of war, which can only destroy life and civilization on earth. Precisely for that reason, the RCP and socialist Romania have resolutely engaged in efforts to halt the deployment and development of new missiles in Europe, and to withdraw and dismantle existing ones. We must say a resolute no to the arms race, to war and to nuclear arms of all types, and we must endeavor to impose disarament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

Inspired by and held at the ardent call of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our people's forceful and extensive peace manifestations constituted an expression of their great political consciousness and of their resolute determination to work, in close unity with the other peoples, for nuclear disarmament, for peace and for defending the fundamental right of the nations and of people everywhere to freedom, peace and life. Our people wailed and warmly support the great mass movements in Europe and on other continents against the arms race, for a lasting peace and for defending people's right to a free existence.

In this context, the message stresses that Romania advocates concluding the Madrid meeting with the best possible results, summoning a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe, and ensuring the continuity of European cooperation and security meetings. Our country is prepared to host the next such conference, with a view to building a new world economic order based on full equality and equity which should permit more rapid progress for the underdeveloped countries and their access to modern science and technology.

The message states that the RCP attaches particular importance to continuously strenghthening cooperation and solidarity with communist and workers parties and to welding a new type of unity, solidly based on strict respect for each party's right to autonomously establish its political line and its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with the specific requirements and realities of each country and without any foreign interference. At the same time, the RCP is developing its cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, with democratic and progressive parties in newly independent countries, with national liberation movements and with progressive, anti-imperialist forces everywhere. We are convinced that strengthening the solidarity of all those forces and organizing popular, united actions can contribute to a new international course, eliminate the danger of war, preclude further aggravation of the international situation, ensure the resumption and accentuation of detente, and fulfill the ideals of peace, cooperation, national independence, security and social progress.

The message concludes with an expression of warm thanks for having invited our party to send a delegation to the 24th PCF Congress, and wishes for full success to the French communists' forum.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DANISH SPP DELEGATION

AU101133 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Feb (AGERPRES) -- On February 9 Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the delegation of the Socialist People's Party [SPP] of Denmark, headed by Gert Petersen, chairman of the party, that at the invitation of the CC of the RCP is paying a visit of friendship to our country. The members of the delegation are Pelle Voigt, member of the CC of the SPP, deputy chairman of the party's international commission, MP, and Birthe Hansen, member of the party's international commission.

Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee secretary of the CC of the RCP, Emilia Sonea, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, and Dumitru Turcus, deputy chief of section in the CC of the RCP, participated in the interview.

Expressing deep-going satisfaction at his meeting again the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and at exchanging once more opinions on bilateral and international problems of joint interest, the chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark addressed Nicolae Ceausescu, in his own behalf and in behalf of the SPP leadership a warm salute and best wishes of good health, of fresh, important success in the prodigious activity he unfolds as head of the party and of the Romanian state. At the same time he expressed gratitude, in his own behalf and in behalf of his delegation, for the chance they were given to visit our country and to get in touch with the achievements and preoccupations of the Romanian people.

The chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark highly appreciated the foreign policy promoted by Romania, the untiring activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu in the service of the noble ideals of peace, friendship and collaboration among nations, stressing this brilliant generous activity to enjoy wide prestige in Denmark and an on international plane in general.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the expressed feelings and, in turn, addressed the chairman of the SPP of Denmark and the militants of the party a warm salute and best wishes of success in the activity they carry out. The secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party asserted his conviction that the visit paid to Romania by the delegation of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark was an expression of the good relations exsiting between the RCP and the SPP of Denmark as well as of the joint wish to amplify these relations to the interest of a developed collaboration between Romania and Denmark, of a strengthened friendship between our peoples.

During the talks the sides mutually informed of the activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, of the future of the relations between the two parties, and exchanged opinions on the leading problems of the international political life.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Gert Petersen highlighted with satisfaction the positive evolution of the relations between the RCP and the SPP of Denmark, relations grounded on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, and expressed resolve to deepen the collaboration between the two parties. The sides stressed that the expansion of collaboration between the RCP and the SPP of Denmark contributed to a promotion of the ascending course of the Romanian-Danish relations, to their development in the fields of politics, economy, technology, science and culture to the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and progress, detente, security and international independence, of collaboration and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

The exchange of views on topical problems of the political life brought to the fore the two parties' concern over the worsening of the political situation in the world as a consequence of the manifest policy of domination and dictate, interference in the domestic affairs of others and trespassing on other states' independence, redevision of the spheres of influence of maintaining and worsening the climate of tension and of conflicts in various zones of the globe, of intensifying arms race, deepening economic crisis and widening gaps among states. At the same time the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and the chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark noted that worldwide there is a more and more manifest will of the peoples to develop freely and independently, to organize their lives according to their own aspirations, free from any outside interference, to live in a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration.

It was highlighted that under the present international circumstances the intensification of the efforts of all states, the mobilization of all progressive and democratic forces everywhere, of public opinion are necessary for stopping the deterioration of the international situation, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, for the political, negotiated resolution of the states of tension and conflict, for excluding force and threat of force from the international life, for promoting new relations among countries, grounded on the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, and mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gert Petersen extensively approached European questions, pointing out that the building of a real and durable security on our continent is a particularly important premise for the peace and collaboration in the whole world. Within the framework, emphasis was placed on the necessity for the Madrid conference to conclude with positive results, so that it should stimulate the carrying into effect, as a unitary whole, of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, should lead to convening a conference for confidence-building and disarmament, ensure the continuation of the process of building European security and cooperation.

Revealing the ever greater danger represented by the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, stress was laid on the imperative of passing to resolute measures of disarmament, nuclear first of all, in order to stop the emplacement of new medium-range missiles in Europe and to withdraw the existing ones, which would contribute to lessening tension among states, to removing the threat which endangers the peoples' life and quiet, to intensifying the socioeconomic development and to increasing of the living standard in each country.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Gert Petersen declared for denuclearized zones in the north of Europe, in the Balkans and in other regions of our continent, as a step forward, in the context of a Europe without nuclear weapons.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and the wish was expressed that all efforts should be made for the conclusion with best results of the negotiations, the European states having to participate, in one form or another, in these negotiations, for ensuring their success. The life and existence of European peoples are at stake and these issues cannot be solved without the participation of countries in Europe.

During the interview, it was highlighted that today, more than ever before, the broad masses on all continents, the progressive forces everywhere, peoples must firmly oppose the continuation of the arms race, determining, by their unanimous will, by joint struggle, the course towards detente, peace and understanding.

In this respect, stress was laid on the significance of the mass movements and demonstrations, in favour of peace, for the definitive elimination of the nuclear weapons from mankind's life, for reducing the entire military arsenal to an ever lower level, for removing the danger of new wars, for establishing a climate of confidence and collaboration among states.

At the same time, the exchange of opinions emphasized the importance of the eradication of underdevelopment phenomena, the bridging and elimination of the gaps between developed countries and developing countries and of the building of a new international economic order, which should stimulate the faster progress of all states, especially of the lagging ones.

The necessity was underlined of strengthening the collaboration and solidarity among communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all progressive and democratic forces, in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace, national and security independence, of collaboration in the whole world.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON CSCE MADRID CONFERENCE

AU091237 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 9 Feb 82

["'The Interests of European Security and Cooperation, of International Peace and Detente Required that Everything Should Be Done for a Constructive Unfolding of the Madrid Conference, for Concluding it in Positive Results' -- article published by SCINTEIA of February 9" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Today proceedings resume, in Madrid, of the all-European conference, important event in the present international life, that naturally focuses the attention of the peoples on the continent as they wish peace, detente and collaboration to the interest of each and all.

As known, socialist Romania has permanently attached special importance to the European security and cooperation, a problem that has been a constant orientation of her entire foreign policy. Building lasting security and developing a fruitful collaboration on an equal footing on the continent has been a leading preoccupation in the political thinking and practical action of the secretary general of our party, the president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu. It is in this spirit that our country has participated actively in the Madrid conference, worked out many constructive proposals and supported the positive proposals of other states, being constantly animated by the wish that the conference should meet the expectations of the European peoples, should become material with the endorsement of an as substantial as possible a final document apt to stimulate the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, as a coherent whole, to give an impetus to the effort for achieving lasting security and developing multilateral collaboration among all the states of the continent.

Voicing this constant stand Nicolae Ceausescu shows: "In her capacity as a European country, Romania is taking most firm action for security and cooperation in Europe. We take such action that the Madrid conference may mark most positive results, that a conference may be called on confidence and disarmament on our continent, that by organizing further conferences, continuity may be ensured to the security and cooperation process opened in Helsinki, that measures may be decided upon for confidence building and cooperation in Europe."

Of course, the Madrid conference was influenced by the international life that is marked by upgrading of tension, intensification of the struggle over spheres of influence and of the contradictions among states and groups of states, by a recrudescence of the policy of force and the emergence of new hotbeds of conflict in various parts of the world -- particularly by the accelerating arms race, nuclear arms race first of all.

All these have led to a very complex situation around the world and on the continent. Yet, in Romania's view, expressed on many occasions by the country's president, all the more so all efforts must be made for a successful reunion so that it may proceed constructively, end up in good results to serve the cause of peace and security, bear positive effect on the whole international life. It is important that the complex circumstances of the international arena should not exert a negative influence on the results of the Madrid conference, but on the contrary, that its successful conclusion should have a favourable impact on the general political climate.

On this line there are certain favourable premises. Due to the constant efforts made by a large number of countries, Romania among them, important progress has been marked in the drawing up of the final document. By the end of last year, when adjournment of proceedings was established in consensus, the participants had a draft document at hand, worked out by neutral and nonaligned countries, that in broad lines was viewed positively, this being apt to pave the way to its becoming final. At the same time, all the participants took, in consensus, the pledge to conclude the proceedings one month after their resumption, with endorsing a balanced substantial document.

The interests of peace, of strengthening the security and cooperation on our continent and the world over require that concrete steps be made ahead of this line, so that starting from the agreements reached so far there may be an immediate passage to further solving the pending problems, according to the expectations and interests of peace and progress of the nations of the continent.

On this line it would be of greatest importance to draw up an agreement on the calling of a conference on confidence building and disarmament in Europe, as a vital demand for achieving effective, lasting security, the entire international experience proving that security can be strengthened only by means of concrete measures on the line of disarmament. At the same time the conference is faced with the task of ensuring a continuation to the process of building security and cooperation on the continent by establishing the date and place of the next conference -- that as known Romania has offered to host.

It is all the more necessary that the meeting should successfully wind up in due time, as in the course of its proceedings the dangers to the continent's and the world's peace have grown even more. As is known, it was in that interval that were adopted the decisions and measures to site new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe -- which anyway was and still is the most heavily armed continent -- as well as the decision to start production of the neutron bomb. All this spells most serious dangers to the life of the European peoples, of practically all peoples in the world.

Those are the real, fundamental problems life itself takes before the Madrid meeting. It is but natural that these problems be in the focus of the participants and it is around them what the debates must revolve.

Highly topical in this respect is the statement made by President Nicolae Ceausescu who showed: "Precisely at this point when in the world there are so many problems to solve we must not allow that the European people's attention be deflected to other problems, for it must focus exclusively on preventing the emplacement of missiles and cancelling them once and for all, on shaping new relations on the European continent and implementing the principles of security and cooperation in a united Europe, on a basis of equality and of observance of the social system in all countries".

Indeed, under the current circumstances there is no problem on the continent and in the world more important than curbing the arms race, preventing the location and starting to withdraw from Europe the medium-range missiles which spell destruction, in a split second, to this millennia-old cradle of civilization.

Nothing is more important than safeguarding peace and defending the fundamental right of people, of the peoples, the right to life, to free, independent and dignified existence. That is why it is of paramount importance not to allow, in any way and under any pretext, that attention at the Madrid meeting, just as among the European public opinion be diverted to other, marginal questions -- to spare no effort and entirely rivet attention only and only on the really crucial problems, those on which peace and security in Europe, the fate of the continent's nations directly depend.

The European peoples -- President Nicolae Ceausescu recently emphasized -- have many common problems. Their life, their existence itself is at stake and therefore they must enhance their efforts and act in tighter unity in order to ensure the promotion of a new policy underlain by equality and respect for each state's independence and sovereignty, for each people's right to solve its problems by itself, without any outside immixture, to collaborate, on the basis of the principles of equity and mutual advantage, for each country's development.

This is the supreme will of the peoples. It is obvious to anyone who is willing to start from realities and take them into account that the most important developments in recent times have been the big popular movements for peace and disarmament, against the siting of the Euromissiles, the mass actions in more and more countries of Europe and of the world in general, aimed at establishing relations of understanding and mutual respect in Europe and throughout the world.

In light of these fundamental desiderata, all governments represented at Madrid, politicl decision-makers must make proof of lucidity and a constructive spirit and must assume reasonable positions, giving priority to the essential aspects on which peace, security and cooperation on the continent decisively depend, so that the meeting may conclude with results matching the peoples' expectations. Anyone initiating actions designed to run counter to these fundamental requirements would assume a heavy responsibility.

A successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting requires, alongside constructive action by political decision-makers, an intensification in public opinion's efforts, the mobilization of the broadest socio-political forces of the continent. The peoples, these real makers of history, must have their say, clear and firm, they must make their voice heard so that the representatives of the 35 states participating in the meeting act in the spirit of the supreme desiderata of peace and understanding which all inhabitants of the continent cherish.

As far as Romania is concerned -- as President Nicolae Ceausescu has again stressed these days -- she will do everything, showing the same sense of high responsibility for the European peoples' interests and closely cooperating with the other participating states, for the Madrid forum to conclude with positive results, in agreement with the requirements of detente and security, with the safeguarding of peace and the thriving of civilization on the continent and on the whole planet.

ITALIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU101958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Feb (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Republic Party of Italy led by Oddo Biasini, national executive secretary of the party, arrived in Bucharest on February 10 for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

At the Otopeni Airport, the Italian guests were welcomed by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

VRHOVEC ASSEMBLY SPEECH ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD101558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, spoke today in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly about the foreign policy of our country. He said:

"During the recent past our country's foreign political activities unfolded in conditions of very aggravated international relations and the further growth of acute world problems. Together with other nonaligned countries, we try to do everything to arrest this dangerous deterioration of the international situation and to [words indistinct] as much as possible those elements that promote detente, peace and stability in the world.

1. In our relations with all countries we proceed from the conviction that mutually useful and all-round cooperation can develop successfully only on principles of reciprocal respect and equality. We do not view the differences in attitudes and policies of individual countries as an obstacle to good, normal relations if these relations are based on full respect for the principles of active peaceful coexistence, which, in the present-day world, is becoming the only possible basis for the survival of mankind.

Only on this basis can all members of the international community pool efforts in the quest to solve the major problems of our time and those global crises which erode world stability and threaten general security and peace. This concept of cooperation and relations between states regardless of their sociopolitical system and ideologies is implemented in practice by Yugoslavia with the greatest possible consistency.

One of the most essential principles of the international system, which Yugoslavia considers to be the cornerstone of its overall foreign political activity, stems from the above-mentioned concept. This is the principle of absolute impermissibility of introducing any hegemonist concepts whatsoever into international relations. In this context we are thinking primarily of the prohibition of foreign military intervention of any kind, of any outside interference, and of the application of various forms of pressure and actions aimed at destabilizing legal governments and systems in sovereign countries.

If we want to preserve the world from a further deterioration of the present situation, we must vigorously work for full respect for the paramount right to independence and territorial integrity and for the sovereign right of all peoples to decide by themselves about the forms and ways of their national life. The extent to which this requirement must be constantly stressed is confirmed by present practice, which far too frequently jeopardizes these basic norms of international conduct.

2. The world is entering the final decades of the 20th century filled with assorted and deep-seated contradictions. Many are of an objective character. They stem from the laws or uneven development and historic vestiges. Some of them were unravelled during World War II and some new ones emerging from that war still seriously burden the world today.

On the one hand, the wave of liberation and national emancipation has broken the backbone of the global system of colonialism and imperialist divisions of the world and has brought many newly freed states onto the world scene. On the other hand, new contradictons of a global nature have been born, expressed in the formation of the blocs and in the craving for a new division of the world.

Of course, there is no need to deny that essential differences exist in the policy of these groupings on the main problems of the world. However, what we want to point out here is the fact that the existence of the blocs and their corresponding military-political alliances entail the increasingly accelerated arms race, a global confrontation that wants to subordinate to itself all other developments in the world, all areas of international life and to expand the spheres of influence. This causes constant instability and general exacerbation of international relations.

All this is against the vital interests of nonaligned and developing countries. It brings constant pressure to bear on their national independence and security and makes the possibility of their economic development very difficult indeed. In this state of international relations global crises are being enhanced and new focal points of crisis are being multiplied. Even where the reasons for these trouble spots are of a local nature, as a rule they very quickly attract bloc presence and rivalry.

We are very aware of the great dangers that would inevitably flow for the whole world if we were to ignore the warnings that are very strongly imposes on us in this connection. For this reason we try in our policy to make a maximum contribution to mitigating bloc confrontations and to strengthening those elements in international relations that promote the overcoming of bloc divisions.

3. The picture of the world is not a bright one at this moment. The list of blackspots is truly long. They have covered practically our entire globe: the south of Africa, the Near and Middle East, and Afghan and Kampuchean crises and the situation in Central and Southeast Asia, the Central American area, the Cyprus crisis, western Sahara, the Korean question and Europe -- mentioning only those crisis areas which have a direct impact on general international relations.

In its approach to these and other crisis in which outside will is imposed by force and the peoples are reduced to conditions of subordination and dependence, the Yugoslav position has always been very clear. In keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and of the policy of nonalignment, in all these cases we resolutely come out in favor of peaceful and equitable solutions. This is why we have in the past supported all the UN resolutions which, in connection with these crises, came out against outside aggression, intervention and meddling, no matter which side they may come from, and for full recognition of the sovereignty of the peoples and countries, of their independence and of their right to decide by themselves about themselves and their destinies. It is our firm stand that no aggression may enjoy the fruits of its conquest because that would place the basic law of international relations in question.

Proceeding from these positions, our country is giving support and assistance to the peoples and liberation movements that are still waging the liberation struggle for their independence, such as the peoples of Namibia, Palestine and others. We also support the right of the peoples to self-determination as well as the struggle against racism and apartheid and for full implementation of the national and human rights of oppressed peoples. In short, Yugoslavia consistently follows the policy of nonalignment as its universal orientation in international relations.

4. Nonalignment was created in the anticolonial and anti-imperial struggle of the peoples following World War II. It was created as resistance against the total division of the world into blocs, which threatened mankind at the time of the cold war. All this testifies to its antibloc and progressive nature on a world scale and to its policical independence and universality. Nonalignment has become a strong support for the independence and sovereignty of countries and a manifestation of their involvement in the struggle for new international political and economic relations. It was only through the totality of its authentic principles and orientations that nonalignment asserted itself as a historic alternative to the existing international system based on privileges or exceptional rights for the strongest powers and for their military and political alliances.

Yugoslavia has consistently abided by this concept since the very birth of nonalignment, of which President Tito was one of the founders. Even then the founders' conference incorporated "the need to extend the nonaligned areas of the world," among the main tasks of the movement, stressing that this was "the only possible alternative to the policy of the total division of the world into blocs."

This is in fact the essence of the political action of the Nonaligned Movement directed at building a new and more equitable international system which will be based on general peace, collective security, development and well-being accessible to everyone. The understanding of this value of the policy of nonalignment is important both for its basic orientation on the world scene and for the consolidation of internal action of the Nonaligned Movement.

5. We have made maximum efforts to eliminate faster and more successfully the misunderstandings and conflicts emerging between individual nonaligned countries. We are particularly concerned over the fact that some disputes between nonaligned countries are turning into open armed conflicts. Experience has shown that this does not resolve anything; it merely causes great destruction and many casualties and places a question mark against the independent position of these countries.

Our country is consistently trying to see that the principles of nonalignment, which our movement wishes to assert in the world in general, are also applied as consistently as possible in relations among the nonaligned countries. With this end in view we launched a move during the pre-summit period to examine all current proposals on the peaceful solution of the conflicts between nonaligned countries and in so doing to move toward a solution of this key question of the movement's internal cohesion.

The recent past has confirmed even more that the policy of nonalignment is not in a crisis and that it remains an important political force on the world scene. The more relations between the blocs became aggravated, the clearer it became that nonalignment is an irreplaceable means of struggle for a more equitable and safer world and that nonalignment most faithfully expresses the aspirations and needs of mankind.

Specific intervals filled with doubts and also with the stagnation within the movement have been overcome. In this respect particular importance was attached to the preparations to hold the ministerial conference in Delhi where the authentic principles were fortified; stands were adopted regarding some questions of substance and more active work of the movement on this basis was encouraged.

Important political actions followed that were devoted to the struggle against colonialism, such as the Ministerial Council of the Coordination Bureau in Algiers and statements by many nonaligned foreign ministers in the Security Council and at the UN General Assembly special session on Namibia; there was also a conference of the Group of 77 in Caracas on mutual cooperation among the developing countries and joint efforts through the intensification of cooperation to strengthen our position in the moves for global negotiations on development.

The activity of nonaligned countries at the United Nations, especially in the General Assembly, achieved some significant results. This was reflected primarily in the adoption of the declaration on the impermissibility of intervention and interference, in the stands by the overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries toward all global crises and in a whole series of actions pertaining to the political and economic sphere of international life through which the state of relations in the world was advanced. I should particularly like to point out the importance of the decisions to convene the second special session on disarmament this year and the preparations of the conference on the peaceful use of nuclear energy in 1983 which happened as a result of the initiative and action of nonaligned countries. Our country took a most direct part in all these activities and launched a number of important initiatives.

6. The accelerated and profound exacerbation of relations in the world and the intensification of bloc rivalries, which are increasingly moving to the areas of the nonaligned world, make it even more urgent for nonaligned countries to meet at the highest level.

This is the reason why we attach such great importance to the forthcoming summit in Baghdad in the autumn. The nonaligned world needs to have that summit succeed. Strengthened by the confirmation of solidarity and unity, the Nonaligned Movement should acquire fresh incentives for its action at the international level.

This is increasingly convincing us of the need to end the Iraqi-Iranian war as soon as possible so that both nonaligned countries, through peace and negotiations, can find an equitable solution to their dispute and in so doing create the conditions for good-neighborly relations. We think that both countries, with full and active support by the Nonaligned Movement, should be able to find a way to this objective.

Comrade Delegates:

7. The interdependence of the political and economic spheres of international life today is more apparent than ever before. The deep gap between the developed North and non-developed South, which is constantly extending, is threatening to provoke a new global confrontation and unforeseeable world instability. The present system of economic relations is in crisis and the economically most developed countries also feel this. Because of the inequality inherent in the existing system, the main burden of this crisis is being transferred to those who are already in the throes of poverty and are incapable of ensuring the conditions for their own development.

In these conditions the initiative of the nonaligned countries on setting global negotiations in train, which the General Assembly accepted as far back as 1979, has come up against opposition which continues to make the beginning of these negotiatons uncertain. The exceptional importance our country attached to this initiative is well known, as is our work, together with other nonaligned and other developing countries, to have this initiative successfully implemented. We also appreciate the efforts of some developed countries to create the climate that made possible the international summit meeting on cooperation and development of a number of countries in the Mexican town of Cancun last October.

From the very beginning our country has been actively involved in the preparations for and work of this meeting and has contributed to defining its character and agenda in keeping with the view of the Group of 77 and of the requirements of the developing countries. We proceeded from the standpoint that the questions of agricultural production, raw materials and energy cannot be resolved separately from those of the financial and monetary system and of world trade.

The positive result of Cancun was expressed in the general assessment that the new economic balance in the world cannot be established through aid to cure poverty, but through development cooperation. In this context Cancun very clearly pointed out the need for obstacles to be cleared and global negotiations to begin as soon as possible. Unfortunately, this general conclusion did not bring about agreement during the last General Assembly session because of a lack of positive will by the economically strongest partner. We hope nonetheless that political realism will win and that very shortly there will be general agreement about starting global negotiations. Together with other nonaligned and developing countries, our country will continue with resolute action in this direction to open up the prospect of establishing a new international economic system.

In our view all countries, regardless of their development and their sociopolitical system, should take part in building new international economic relations because the new international economic system is a matter of the coexistence and joint responsibility of the entire international community.

In the struggle to establish a new international economic system, mutual economic cooperation between the developing countries is of vital significance. The principle of collective reliance on one's own forces occupies a prominent place in the policy of nonalignment.

The program which was adopted last year at the Caracas Group-77 conference further elaborated the methods of this cooperation and provided its institutional and financial foundations. We are now confronted with a serious examination of the implementation of this program, in keeping with our requirements and potentials and with the largest and most direct possible involvement both of our organizations of associated labor and of other direct protagonists of economic activity.

8. The question of armanent -- or rather, disarmament -- is one of the most sensitive areas of international life and one which has a great impact on the general situation in the world. We are again in a critical phase, perhaps the most uncertain one since the world emerged from the cold war. We can freely say that the trial of strength being carried out between the existing military giants is shaking our planet and giving rise to a very deep disquite, not only with many governments but with the widest section of the population. The peoples are expressing their indignation most directly over the continuation of this race and are demanding that their governments have the race halted.

Yugoslavia pays great attention to this issue. It is involved in many political actions directed at halting this race and opening up the process of disarmament, or rather, is involved in the initiatives which could contribute to a general increase of trust and security in the world. Especially bearing in mind our country's geopolitical position, we attach equal importance to the entire complex of disarmament, both nuclear and conventional. For this reason, we are advocating that all negotiations be resumed and updated, both those negotiations on conventional weapons in Vienna and negotiations on the strategic and tactical nuclear weapons. We also advocate that the work of both the Geneva Committee and the UN Disarmament Commission be encouraged. In addition, we think that it is presently very important for the countries in the Nonaligned Movement to invest joint efforts in order to comprehensively prepare for the forthcoming special General Assembly session on disarmament.

We especially want to point out the critical situation in Europe that has been created as a result of the latest stage of the accelerated nuclear race and then rationalized by the need to attain not only strategic balance but a balance of medium-range nuclear weapons in the so-called European theater. And so this race goes on; the balance is established and then disturbed at a constantly higher level which in essence is nothing but an enhancement of the danger of the outbreak of the third, the so-called nuclear, world war.

Our approach to this essential problem of world security and existence of mankind is completely the opposite. We are aware of the fact that as long as nuclear forces exist, a balance of their stocks is essential. However, balancing is essential only when it is not moving toward an explosion point and when the direction of the movement is opposite, which means that the movement is toward the lowest possible level leading to the beginning of genuine disarmament.

Our country cannot support any reasons for stepping up this race. We believe that a lasting security balance cannot be established on the so-called balance of fear. On the contrary, the European Continent is already burdened by the stores of nuclear rockets to such an extent that any further increase jeopardizes the whole European security, especially the security of smaller countries. This requires both sides to turn in the direction of reducing their nuclear and conventional weaponry. It would bring greater peace of mind to both Europe and the entire world.

For this reason, we are for peace initiatives and for genuine talks on control and disarmament between nuclear powers. We are part of the efforts to launch a general action by the international community which, through maximum political involvement and UN decisions, will demand that the race by halted and will ensure international participation in this process. What is involved is the right of all mankind to be protected from nuclear catastrophe and the destruction of war. Also involved is the responsibility of those whose actions open up these dangers. As a member of the UN Disarmament Committee and Commission, our country is operating very actively in the nonaligned countries' movement and in CSCE framework. We get initiatives off the ground and submit proposals with a view to halting the arms race and starting genuine disarmament.

9. The armament race has seriously undermined detente in the world. The negative interdependence between armament and detente has been manifested in its starkest form on the European Continent. It is an integral part of the new phase of exacerbation of the relations of the great powers. This has produced a deep-seated crisis in the work of the Madrid CSCE meeting, a crisis which on several occasions has been overcome precisely as a result of the initiatives by neutral and nonaligned countries.

Cooperation between neutral and nonaligned countries in Madrid was applied in the search for a platform which will be more than mediation between the two blocs and which will at the same time provide a positive concept of the continuation of CSCE and encourage an across-the-board implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, that is to say of the content of all the baskets which refer to security and cooperation in Europe.

The neutral and nonaligned countries also offered a formula which opens the door to a European disarmament conference. True, the blocs did not accept it, but they did not reject it either, and at the last moment the continuation of the work of the Madrid meeting was ensured. However, our concern is growing again because the exacerbation of bloc rivalry threatens the possibility of attaining positive results in Madrid. Proceeding from the platform proffered by neutral and nonaligned countries, we believe that with intensified affirmation of political realism and joint responsibility it might be possible to evaluate the positive result of the work of the Madrid meeting so far and ensure the continuity of Helsinki.

We also point out the need to adopt a decision on convening a conference on strengthening measures of trust and on disarmament in Europe. If for specific outstanding questions, primarily in the area of measures of trust, a joint solution cannot be found, these questions. on the basis of the proposals made by neutral and nonaligned countries, could be transferred to the preparatory meeting for the conference or to the disarmament conference itself.

From this distinguished house we wish to appeal, at a time when the proceedings of the Madrid meeting continue, to all the participating countries to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting and preserve the spirit of Helsinki and its positive influence on life in Europe.

10. The Madrid meeting has been going on for over a year and its outcome is still uncertain. Now the so-called question of the Polish crisis has been added to it. There is no doubt that anything that is happening anywhere in Europe, and which by its significance or consequences goes beyond the borders of a country, can, objectively speaking, have a bearing on intra-European relations and general climate in Europe. No doubt all countries participating in the Helsinki conference must take that into account. However, in these circumstances the most correct thing to do is for every country to resolve for itself its problems and for other countries to absolutely refrain from outside interference, pressure or other forms of influencing the way the internal problems of a sovereign country are resolved. Any violation of this rule leads to fresh bloc confrontations, and this means a blow to preserving peace and stability in Europe. These warnings, in our view, refer to the present Polish crisis as well.

11. It is well known what importance Yugoslavia attaches to the spirit and letter of Helsinki in connection with improving the international climate and strengthening trust, security and cooperation in Europe.

In order to strengthen the climate of trust among nations, we must resolutely struggle against terrorism, which is not only the crudest form of attack on man's basic rights, but also a form of attack on the integrity and independence of countries. The suppression of terrorism, especially the kind that is directed from the territory of one country against another state's independence and the peaceful life of its citizens, is an obligation which is based on international law and clearly defined in the final Helsinki document. Our country attaches great importance to this question, especially in its relations with those countries in which anti-Yugoslav terrorism regrettably is still encouraged or allowed to be active.

In the past period we have achieved better cooperation and progress with many countries with regard to the prevention of anti-Yugoslav terrorism. However, we expect from those countries where subversive preparations for terrorist acts against Yugoslavia are concealed behind a political mask to be more energetic and consistent in preventing them. The application of double standards and any inconsistency with regard to this kind of international crime can be harmful to good international relations and a threat to general security.

12. All this also testifies to Yugoslavia's direct interest in the further democratization of international relations. It also testifies to the importance which Yugoslavia attaches to the harmonious realization of the principles and contents of the Helsinki documents, including those that relate to the strengthening of human rights and man's dignity, not only with regard to man as an individual person, but also as a complete social personality. This, above all, means that these rights should stem from his right to determine the conditions in which he does his work and freely disposes of its results, as well as from his position in the system of the social political decision-making.

Our conception of human rights and freedoms stems from the self-managing socialist character of our society. We have never considered that it is possible to promote human rights through bloc and ideological confrontations. Their realization is an obligation of all the signatories of the Helsinki document and the most favorable climate for their protection is the strengthening of detente and trust.

Trust among nations, in our view, is one of the most essential prerequisites for the strengthening of detente. It calls for the elimination of ideological confrontations and psychological propaganda pressures, which often aim at destabilizing and jeopardizing the peaceful life of sovereign countries. Within the framework of the measures aimed at strengthening general trust, we attach particular importance to the free communication of information, comprehensive reporting on the life of other peoples and, above all, the duty to provide objective, well-intentioned and truthful information. This is an obligation of all the countries which have signed the appropriate UN delcarations and the final Helsinki document, to whose implementation our country devotes constant attention.

13. Consistent adherence to all the provisions of the final Helsinki Act would lead us to the bridging of many of the gaps created on European soil and open up the prospect of a Europe oriented toward coexistence and peace, a Europe which could make its full contribution to general world stability. In this respect political and ideological divisions are most strongly pronounced, and therefore the need to achieve peaceful coexistence manifests itself particularly strongly.

I should also like to stress the significance of increasingly close cooperation between neutral and nonaligned countries with regard to the realization of the provisions of the final Helsinki Act. Yugoslavia is very actively involved in this cooperation because it sees it as a concrete contribution to overcoming of the bloc divisions in this area, as well as a practical confirmation of the universality of the principles and goals of nonalignment and their implementation in European relations as well.

This is all the more important as the attitude maintained by Europe toward general world events -- especially with regard to questions of vital interest to nonaligned countries and developing countries on other continents -- no longer manifests itself in the form of the existing bloc orientations. Instead, a third European factor, which stems from the cooperation between neutral and nonaligned countries, is increasingly reaffirming itself. These are the beginning of a more positive future, whose significance -- though not yet very pronounced at the moment -- should be realized.

14. Within the framework of the general system of European security, Yugoslavia has paid particular attention to the area of the Mediterranean and southern Europe during the past period. Proceeding from the assessment that the Mediterranean ranks among the sensitive crisis areas of the world, our country has adopted a whole series of initiatives and activities to enable the approach to the Mediterranean as a zone of peace and cooperation to establish itself as much as possible internationally. The result of this was the further consolidation of that position in the Delhi declaration of nonaligned countries; the incorporation of the appropriate attitudes in the draft of the Madrid document; and the adoption, at the recent session of the General Assembly, of a separate paragraph in the declaration on the strengthening of international security, which laid separate stress on the idea of the Mediterranean as a zone of peace.

15. Yugoslavia has the same approach to the Balkan region, in which it lies. Proceeding from the principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act and from its own nonaligned policy, it is trying to intensify all the conditions and processes which could turn this zone of bloc confrontations into an area of cooperation, trust and security.

This goal must be served by all the efforts which promote, in the relations between the Balkan countries, the principles of sovereignty and independence, nonintervention and noninterference, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders. Good-neighborly relations founded on these principles are of particular significance also in connection with the desire to turn the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation, trust and security for all the countries of the region. In these conditions efforts could also be intensified in the direction of turning the Balkans into a nonatomic zone, in which there will be no nuclear weapons and no threat of using them, and no threat of the use of force against the independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan countries.

Yugoslavia strives to contribute to the strengthening of the climate of trust and to the general stability of the region through the positive development of reciprocal bilateral relations between the Balkan countries. It supports all the initiatives and steps in this direction, because it is deeply convinced that the Balkan countries can make a contribution to positive developments in Europe by developing their relations. Initial results have already been achieved in this respect.

We are also prepared to stimulate new initiatives, to involve ourselves in the realization and broadening of inter-Balkan cooperation in all the spheres of common interest, in the sphere of economic and cultural links, in cooperation in the field of technology, in transport and telecommunications, which would lead to even stronger mutual ties and feeling of togetherness in the area in which we live.

16. In carrying out foreign policy activities in this part of Europe, Yugoslavia tries to give the broadest and most lasting possible content to the policy of good neighborliness. As a result of this, our country has consolidated and enriched relations of cooperation and friendship with nearly all our neighbors.

This cooperation is characterized by the openness of borders, free communication between people, developed border traffic, intensive cultural exchange and other forms of the many links not only at the state level, but also between institutions and citizens. The results achieved are an example of how -- with good will and readiness on the part of interested parties -- inherited problems can be resolved and open questions solved gradually and thereby contribute to the strengthening of stability in practice in this region and to positive trends in Europe. This generally positive direction of the development of good neighborliness is present in the various forms of our relations with Italy, Austria, Hungary, Romania and Greece.

We shall continue to make efforts aimed at promoting these relations and enriching them with new content. As we have done up to now, we shall continue to take new initiatives and be ready to jointly solve open questions which exist or which can arise in relations with some of our neighbors.

17. It should also be said that in the past period we have considerably promoted our cooperation in many spheres with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Here I would like to recall that on our part we took many initiatives which might have led to a lasting consolidation of mutual relations. Unfortunately, there was a lack of a response which might have eliminated from our relations that which constantly disturbs them. The refusal to accept the historical origin of the Macedonian nation objectively means an attempt to hold open the question of Yugoslavia's territorial integrity, of which we must take account. Therefore, the view that science must arbitrate in this question is absolutely unacceptable, for this covers up a certain policy.

As regards the origin and existence of the Macedonian nation, history has provided its clear and definite judgement. The realities created during World War II, and this means through the national liberation struggle and revolution, have only confirmed this. Only such an approach to the issue of relations between states is fully in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. Approaches which are contrary to this can undermine confidence and the very structure of post-war borders in Europe. On this we wish to emphasize once again that orientation which President Tito presented very clearly in Helsinki when he said that the agreement of all participants in the conference on respect for the principle of the inviolability of borders is one of the basic principles of European cooperation and security. President Tito confirmed that Yugoslavia considers this binding on itself and all its neighbors in relation to existing borders. He valued respect for this principle as a basic condition for the strengthening of trust and comprehensive cooperation between European states which our country carries out consistently in its international policy.

We remain firmly oriented towards the strengthening of good neighborliness based on mutual respect for sovereignty, independence, equality and noninterference, as well as comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, which is in the vital interests of the nations and nationalities of our countries and of stability and peace in the Balkans. We shall continue to make our full and positive contribution to this.

18. Relations between Yugoslavia and Albania have unfortunately deteriorated, particularly in recent times, as a result of Albania's direct interference and meddling in Yugoslavia's constitutional order and territorial integrity. In this connection, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has sent a memorandum and a note of protest to the Albanian side in the last year. Pointing to the unacceptable attitude of the Albanian side which would cause dangerous consequences for our mutual relations as well as for the stability and security of the area in which we live together, we have clearly emphasized our wish to develop normal and useful good-neighborly relations and to cooperate in spheres of joint interest.

On this occasion too we repeat our readiness for and interest in further developing equitable cooperation on the basis of full mutual respect for the principles of sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity and noninterference. This, in our view, is in the vital interests of the nations and nationalities of these countries. Statements by the Albanian side about the desire for normal good-neighborly relations can only be of significance and true value if they also become the practice in relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the SFRY. Yugoslavia respects the independence, autonomy and territorial integrity of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. We fully respect the right of its people to determine their own way of life and to devote their efforts to their own development and progress. We hope that realism will prevail among the Albanian leadership as well as readiness to build good-neighborly relations on the principles set out.

19. As regards the nationalities, or national minorities, which are numerous on this Balkan Peninsula, we hold the view that they should serve as a bridge of links and trust. The fact that this principle found its place in the Helsinki final document demonstrates the significance of this question for European relations.

Our socialist federation has placed among its basic principles full equality of the nations and nationalities and their right to nurture their national identity and to develop comprehensively on a self-management social basis. Proceeding from the same principles, we expect that sections of our peoples in neighboring countries should also have the right to develop comprehensively and to maintain their national identity. We are convinced that the nationalities, or nation minorities, can develop freely and comprehensively and nurture links of cooperation with their parent nation only in conditions of open borders, in a complete climate of trust and in goodneighborly relations. This is one reason more why Yugoslavia, proceeding from the principle of nonalignment, attaches such importance to the policy of good neighborliness.

20. The self-management character of our society demands the socialization of Yugoslav foreign policy. In the past period we have marked a positive development, but objective needs demand even quicker and deeper transformation in this direction.

Yugoslavia's international relations are varied. They not only affect cooperation at the state level, they also enter into a rich area of general economic and social life of the country. Yugoslavia's orientation is to develop as many forms of economic relations as possible -- industrial cooperation, joint undertakings, scientific-technical cooperation and cultural links -- and to strengthen cooperation in the information sphere.

We are developing economic relations with the EEC and CEMA and we wish to promote these relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. However, we note at the same time a growth in the tendency toward continued isolationism by individual economic groupings. In objective terms, this means the introduction of discriminatory elements and the deepening of crisis trends in the world economy.

Our economic cooperation with other countries during the last year took place in very unfavorable circumstances in the world economy and in international economic relations, and this has considerably hindered the realization of our economic stabilization program. Despite this, various forms of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and all regions of the world were promoted and strengthened last year. The country's balance of payments deficit is considerably lower than planned. Nevertheless, we cannot be satisfied with some trends in the regional distribution of our economic cooperation with other countries.

Our country is actively involved in carrying out agreements to expand and strengthen economic cooperation between nonaligned and other developing countries as an important element in the strategy of relying on one's own efforts. Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the developing countries has continued to make progress, although we have still not achieved the level of trade and other forms of cooperation which we wanted and envisaged in the plan.

All our diplomatic and consulate offices were involved in developing economic relations with the world within the context of carrying out the economic stabilization policy and program. Close cooperation was achieved with joint economic representative offices and with representatives of economic organizations abroad. This will be our priority task next year too.

Our links with the world are also expressed in the considerable number of our citizens who temporarily live and work abroad with their families. Protection of their rights, concern for the children's education, resolution of social problems, links with the homeland, nurturing their national identity and patriotism and creating the conditions for their return represent important issues of our domestic and foreign policy.

Our country is a multinational community and encourages a variety of cultural and other links between the nations and nationalities of neighboring countries. Yugoslavia is a country with open borders, free communication between people and exchange of ideas and cultural health. All of this can be successfully achieved only under conditions of continued socialization. This requires the direct participation of republics and provinces, social organizations and organizations of associated labor and self-management institutions in educational, scientific and cultural activities as well as coordination and political organization and an exchange of information in carrying out this policy.

Comrades,

21. The past period has been filled with many difficulties and with complex international as well as internal tasks. Thanks to our principled policy of nonalignment and in continuing consistently along Tito's path, our country has developed dynamic and comprehensive activity aimed at strengthening the positive processes in international relations and those elements which have contributed to peace and have increased world security. In the past period we have also come out resolutely against all forms of foreign domination and hegemony, subjugation and dependence, the use of force and interference. We have resolutely endorsed the people's right to independence, peace, security, development and progress.

Our country has consistently carried out a policy of nonalignment in relations with all countries, large and small, with nonaligned countries and those which belong to blocs, and with socialist countries and countries with different sociopolitical systems. It has also consistently carried out this policy in its relations with its own neighbors.

Yugoslavia has been fully involved in the international community's efforts at disarmament, the renewal of detente as a universal process and the creation of a new international economic order.

Linking its efforts with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia has always been in line with democratic and progressive trends in the world, and this has strengthened its international position, prestige and influence. This is also a great obligation for us in the future.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

LD110016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- After hearing the report submitted by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and holding a debate, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly adopted the conclusions on the main lines of Yugoslavia's international activity.

The conclusions read:

Global crises in world relations are growing deeper and the existing hotbeds of crisis are growing more acute and new ones keep emerging. Rivalry between the great powers and the intensification of bloc differences are exercizing a powerful influence on trends in international relations, which have deteriorated seriously. The arms race is intensifying and the struggle for wider spheres of influence and division of the world is increasing. The gap between the developed and developing countries is growing wider and international economic relations based on inequality continue to exist.

The struggle for peace, peaceful active coexistence, further democratization of international relations and creation of the new international economic order constitute the only basis on which mankind can survive and prevent the further exacerbation of international political and economic relations by uniting the efforts made by all the factors of the world community in the search for solutions to the major problems of our time and to the crises which are undermining the stability of the world and threatening general security and peace.

The majority of independent nations and sovereign states are not reconciled to the existing state of relations in the world. They see the policy and movement of nonalignment as an important political force which has proved itself as an irreplaceable means of struggle against bloc policy for a more just and more secure world. The policy of nonalignment has also established itself as a powerful, independent and nonbloc factor in international relations on the basis of its original principles. As a most faithful expression of mankind's aspirations and needs, it is today also embraced by the democratic forces and political parties of countries that belong to military-political blocs. It is due precisely to the effectiveness of the policy of nonalignment that the crisis in current international relations and the exacerbation of relations between the blocs have failed to push the world back into the state of the cold war and widen the bloc divisions, which the great powers stubbornly seek to achieve.

Reaffirming the continuity of the SFRY's foreign policy, developed under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito, the Federal Chamber establishes the following main trends of the SFRY's international activity:

1. Yugoslavia will do all to halt the dangerous exacerbation of international relations and strengthen as much as possible those elements that promote peace, the process of relaxation of international tension, stability and progress in the world.

2. Yugoslavia will continue to struggle resolutely for respect for every nation's and country's inalienable right to independence, territorial integrity and sovereign decision-making on the forms and manner of their national life and for the building of new and more equitable international political and economic relations, in the interest of peace, collective security and prosperity for all. It will be active along the line of the further strengthening of the process of liberation and national emancipation from colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism, racism, apartheid and other forms of foreign domination and exploitation.

3. In the United Nations and outside it will continue ceaselessly to support and aid -- in the spirit of traditional solidarity with the liberation movements -- the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people, the people of Namibia and other peoples under colonial domination and it will extend its support to efforts aimed at achieving a just solution to the crises in the Near and Middle East and southern Africa, the crisis over West Sahara, the Afghan and Kampuchean crises, the Cyprus problem, the Korean question, the situation in the area of Central America and the Caribbean and in Europe. Nothing can justify any hegemonist tendencies in international relations or be used as a pretext for foreign interference, pressures, destabilization of legitimate governments and systems and for military interventions.

4. Proceeding from the constent implementation of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia will continue to make a consistent and active contribution to the constant affirmation of the policy of nonalignment, which offers an alternative to the existing unjust system of international relations based on privileges or the special rights of the greatest powers and their military-political alliances.

5. Yugoslavia will continue to strive for internal unity and cohesion, consolidation of solidarity and raising the Nonaligned Movement's capacity for action. A significant contribution was made to this by the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference held in New Delhi in 1981. It will support the efforts made to prevent disputes between nonaligned countries, successfully eliminate the existing conflicts between them and resolve the conflicts by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

6. The accelerated exacerbation of relations in the world and the intensification of bloc rivalry which is increasingly spreading to nonaligned and developing countries add further urgency to the need for highest-level meetings of nonaligned countries. Because of this, the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries scheduled to be held in Baghdad from 6 to 10 September 1982 is of particular importance. With other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia will continue to make efforts aimed at ending the war between the nonaligned and friendly countries of Irag and Iran and at opening negotiations between them in order to find a just solution to the disputed problems. Yugoslavia is convinced that this would represent a major contribution to the full success of the conference.

7. Yugoslavia attaches the greatest significance to the strengthening of mutual economic cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries and to their joint efforts to improve the structure of the world economy and reform the international economic system. The strategy of collectively relying on one's own resources plays a prominent role in these efforts, both as a requirement for speeding one's own rapid development and as an element in strengthening the solidarity, the unity of action and the negotiating position of the nonaligned and other developing countries. It will also continue in the future to consistently involve itself in fully carrying out the programs of mutual economic cooperation which were adopted at the conferences in Colombo and Havana and elaborated in the program adopted in Caracas last year. From this point of view, the consistent carrying out of the SFRY assembly's conclusions on promoting relations with developing countries remains a constant task for all of the exponents of international economic cooperation and the best way of making Yugoslavia's direct contribution to cooperation between the nonaligned and other developing countries. It is already yielding initial results.

8. Yugoslavia believes that the global talks on international economic cooperation for development should include the participation of the developing countries as a equal factor in settling the common international economic problems, particularly those problems concerning their accelerated development. Convinced that contacts at the highest level are beneficial and effective for this aim, Yugoslavia participated in and contributed to the meeting the heads of state or government of a number of developed and developing countries held in Cancun to help create conditions for better understanding and acceptance of the concept of global negotiations.

Yugoslavia is very worried at the current halt in the consultations on the beginning of the global talks. Despite the constructive attitude of the nonaligned and developing countries, tendencies are emerging and the danger is threatening that cooperation and negotiations will be replaced by a fresh confrontation. Yugoslavia will join the other nonaligned and developing countries in making further efforts to start the global talks while using every possibility to revive multilateral economic cooperation in all the spheres within the framework of the UN system. The aim of this activity is to peen up the prospects for the more rapid realization of the new international economic order.

9. Like the other nonaligned developing countries and all of the people of the world, Yugoslavia has the greatest political interest in and security need for halting the increasingly dangerous and senseless arms race, the greatest responsibility for which is borne by the great powers and the blocs. Because of this, Yugoslavia will initiate and support those international actions which lead to the beginning of the process of disarmament and which could contribute to the general increase of trust and security in the world.

Supporting the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency on Yugoslavia's activities in the field of disarmament, the SFRY platform on disarmament should express our view on all of the aspects of disarmament and on the lines of activity, incluading the zones of peace and the denuclearized zones. This platform would serve as the basis for intensified and broader activities in bilateral and multilateral fields, particularly in the preparations for the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament.

Yugoslavia considers that it is indispensable to start negotiations on disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, without delay. Particular significance in this process belongs to the active contribution to be made by the disarmament committee in Geneva and the UN Disarmament Commission. It is indispensable to move the talks which are being held in Vienna on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe from a standstill and to revive the talks on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons.

Yugoslavia will advocate that the forthcoming UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament go one step further in relation to the first special session and set out the obligations of all members of the United Nations as clearly as possible, especially the big military powers and blocs, in relation to accepting measures for real disarmament.

Yugoslavia is resolutely opposed to the deployment of all new nuclear and other weapons for mass destruction and censures all concepts of their use, regardless of attempts to justify them.

10. Yugoslavia holds the view that the upholding of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and its comprehensive application by all participant states and, in accordance with this, the maintenance and strengthening of trust, cooperation and security in Europe and of the process of continuity of the CSCE are of great importance for an end to the deterioration of the situation in Europe and its gradual improvement. Only on these bases can the development of European relations contribute to creating conditions in which every country will resolve its own internal problems itself and in which it will be ensured that other countries refrain from interference and pressure.

Yugoslavia attaches great significance to overcoming the deep crisis in the work of the Madrid CSCE meeting and its successful conclusion. It will try in particular to ensure that the Madrid meeting adopts a decision to call a conference on disarmament in Europe.

Yugoslavia expects all countries taking part in the conference to show more will and readiness for a positive outcome of the Madrid meeting. In this sense, the proposed final document submitted by a group of neutral and nonaligned countries on 16 December 1981 represents an acceptable basis. Yugoslavia will continue to cooperate with the netural and nonaligned countries of Europe with a view to affirming and strengthening the nonbloc character of the development of relations and cooperation in Europe.

The SFRY Assembly, at the time of the continuation of the work of the Madrid CSCE meeting, calls on all participant countries to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting by their joint efforts and to maintain the spirit of Helsinki and its positive influence on the future life of Europe.

11. As up to now, Yugoslavia will act to ensure that the point of view about the Mediterranean as a zone of peace and cooperation is affirmed as much as possible, especially in the context of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations and the CSCE, as well as in bilateral activities.

12. In the spirit of the principles of the policy of nonalignment and the Helsinki Final Act, Yugoslavia again emphasizes the significance of the development of relations and expansion of cooperation between states in the Balkans. It will continue to make a wholehearted contribution to creating the conditions in which the Balkans might become a true zone of peace, cooperation, trust and security for all countries in the region.

In such conditions efforts aimed at transforming the Balkans into a zone in which nuclear arms or the threat of their use will not be present may strengthen, as well as efforts aimed at ensuring the absence of any kind of threat to the use of force against the independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan countries.

13. The policy of good neighborliness is the permanent orientation of the SFRY's foreign policy. As a result of this, our country has consolidated and enriched relations of cooperation and friendship with neighbors. To the extent that this is still not being achieved sufficiently with all neighboring countries the reason is not the lack of our good will and readiness. Yugoslavia will continue to give the broadest and most permanent possible contents to the policy of good neighborliness. On this basis it will in future make initiatives and always be ready for joint work on the successful resolution of open questions.

14. The Yugoslav Government, in the desire for the continued development of relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, presented the Government of Bulgaria with proposed documents in January 1976, including a proposed formal statement on respect for territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders. However, efforts by both sides are necessary in order to eliminate everything that has caused serious difficulties in our relations. This relates, above all, to the denial of the historical process of the origin of the Macedonian nation and the denial of the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, which objectively signifies an attempt to hold open the question of Yugoslavia's territorial integrity. Consistent in its policy of good neighborliness, Yugoslavia will continue to take initiatives with the People's Republic of Bulgaria with a view to developing friendly relations and cooperation, which are in the interests of both sides and in the wider interest.

15. In accordance with its policy of good neighborliness, Yugoslavia has always expressed its readiness to develop normal and useful good-neighborly relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and to cooperate with it in spheres of joint interest on the principles of independence, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, which represents an obligation for both sides. The attitude of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in connection with the nationalistic and irredentist actions in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, however, represents interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, and the manifestation of territorial claims toward Yugoslavia, which inflicts serious harm on Yugoslav-Albanian relations and is in conflict with the UN Charter.

Bearing in mind that the independent and nonbloc positions of Yugoslavia and Albania are of vital significance for the independence, security and free development of both countries, and for peace and stability in their neighborhood, both nearby and faraway, Yugoslavia again reaffirms its readiness to develop relations and cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on well-known principles.

16. Yugoslavia will continue its efforts, on the basis of the existing international obligations, aimed at promoting the position of our minorities in all neighboring countries and their links with the mother country. It will insist on the regularization of this issue in cases where this has still not been achieved. This is contributed to, above all, by the continued development of good-neighborly relations, mutual trust, the policy of open borders and the deepening of democratic linking between peoples, as well as the democratization of international relations generally.

17. Bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and other countries in political, economic, cultural and other fields have an exceptional role in the continued strengthening of its independent international position; hence, the need to continue to strengthen comprehensive bilateral relations with all countries. In current conditions in particular, the consistent struggle for the realization of the policy and aims of economic stabilization is of priority significance in our international and, in particular, foreign trade activities.

In this sense we need continued and more intensive involvement and strengthening of cooperation and the coordination of activities of organizations of associated labor, joint economic representative offices and diplomatic and consulate offices of the SFRY abroad. The protection of SFRY citizens temporarily employed abroad and the promotion of their position is a constant task of our social community generally.

18. Yugoslavia will continue to fight resolutely against terrorism aimed against the basic rights of man and the integrity and independence of countries, in accordance with international law and practice and other international documents. Yugoslavia considers it unacceptable that double standards are used in the struggle against terrorism and terrorist organizations in relation to this type of international crime. Tolerance of terrorist activities harms good interstate relations and general security. Yugoslavia in particular expects those states, in which anti-Yugoslav terrorist acts are carried out or prepared, to take most forceful measures to prevent subversive and other terrorist activities. The organs of the SFRY are bound on their part to contribute to protecting the security of SFRY citizens from terrorist acts.

19. The self-management character of our society, the openness of the Yugoslav community toward democratic linking with other peoples and the complexity of the tasks arising out of increasingly close linking in the contemporary world all assume involvement by the many factors of our society in the realization of the tasks and obligations which Yugoslavia undertakes in the international sphere. In order for this system to function successfully from the point of view of carrying out Yugoslavia's unified foreign policy, continued socialization of the system of Yugoslav foreign policy is needed. The SFRY's foreign policy must be an even greater part of the activity of the Federal Chamber and of the whole of the delegate system.

20. All exponents of international activities in the SFRY, in accordance with their constitutional rights and responsibilities, are bound -- in international economic, political, cultural and other relations, as well as in their relations with organs and organizations abroad -- to call for the realization of these main directions of Yugoslavia's international activities, and with this aim in mind, to improve mutual agreement-making and coordination, in order to ensure a unity of approach.

21. The Federal Chamber concludes that:

— the Chamber approves the exposition by the federal secretary for foreign affairs;

-- the Chamber will discuss the SFRY's platform for the seventh conference of heads of state of government of nonaligned countries in Baghdad, together with an analysis of the implementation of the conclusions on the main directions of activity on carrying out the decisions of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in Havana; and

-- the Chamber will discuss the SFRY's platform for the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament.

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES SIGN ACCORD ON PRICES

AU100842 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 82 p 5

[Z. Logar report]

[Summary] Yesterday in Belgrade, representatives of the federal, republican and provincial Executive Councils and Communities for Prices signed the accord on implementing the price policy in 1982. The signing of the accord was delayed beyond the 31 January deadline because of "certain reservations by the Vojvodina and Slovene Executive Councils about some details of the accord." The Federal Executive Council has now provided the necessary guarantees that the appropriate steps would be taken in the near future to meet the demands of Vojvodina and Slovenia.

According to the accord, this year the producer prices of industrial products may increase by 14 percent and agricultural products by 17 percent at the most. At the same time, the prices of services may increase by 16, retail prices by 15 and the cost of living by 17 percent at the most. The accord further stipulates that a framework program of price adjustments in 1982 will be adopted by 15 February at the latest. The program will ensure that the prices will be increased selectively and determines which prices may be adjusted and which price disparities will be eliminated during the year. During the first quarter, the competence of the individual sociopolitical communities in the sphere of prices will be reexamined and the accord on products and services of interest for the entire country will be amended accordingly.

The accord on implementing the price policy in 1982 lists the following products and services whose prices may not be adjusted without a prior agreement by the federal, republican and provincial Communities for Prices: products of the energy and the basic chemical industries; cement; leather, raw materials for medicines, medicines; detergents; artificial fertilizers; yarn and textiles; cut building materials and tiles, cellulose timber, cellulose and paper, timber logs for cutting; basic food products; industrially produced livestock fodder; secondary raw materials; railroad, air and road transportation within the country; the mail, telephone and telegraph services within the country; radio and television subscriptions and daily press.

Following the signing of the aforementioned accord, Anton Polajnar, president of the Federal Community for Prices, and Imer Pulja, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, held a press conference at which they explained details of the accord. "Answering a question about how certain public statements that the present Federal Executive Council will not propose a change in tax rates should be understood and whether this implies that this provision of the resolution [on implementing Yugoslavia's medium-term social plan for development in 1982] will not be binding for the new Federal Executive Council, Pulja categorically stated: 'The new Federal Executive Council must adhere to the policy that has been determined. This kind of continuity must exist'"

As for the recent 25-percent increase in the price of electric power in Croatia, Pulja said that issue would be discussed within the framework of discussion on the framework program of price adjustments. However, representatives of the press expressed the view that price increase in Croatia violated the accord and that the Federal Executive Council should have intervened instead of leaving the entire matter in the hands of the Federal Community for Prices. In this connection "representatives of some press editorial offices expressed their doubts about the value of the documents that are solemnly signed and then violated without any consequences." Polajnar responded to these doubts "indirectly and somewhat generally, stating that it is the accords on respecting, and not violating, the price policy that are signed. Accordingly, everyone is responsible for himself and an intervention by the Federal Executive Council can always be used as the last measure" if some price adjustments seriously cause serious disruptions in the unified Yugoslav market.

KOSOVO LC PLENUM DISCUSSES STATUTE CHANGES

AU091723 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 82 p 6

[Z. Zejneli, D. Pavesevic and N. Selmanovic report]

[Text] The organizational and statutory questions of the League of Communists and the views and proposals concerning the statute of the League of Communists of Kosovo were the basic topics of yesterday's session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, which was presided over by Veli Deva.

In his introductory report, Sefedin Batali emphasized that the proposed amendments to the statute of the League of Communists of Kosovo stem from sociopolitical practice and experience. For this reason, the issue concerning the entire ideological-pol' 'cal and organizational preparation of the League of Communists of Kosovo, as well as its preparation in cadres and for action, are strongly emphasized in the amendments because, following the hostile and counterrevolutionary events that developed from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other hostile activities, it is necessary to intensify the preparation of the League of Communists of Kosovo and raise the level of its awareness and responsibility. The LCY actions in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo are irreplaceable in consistently implementing the LCY policy and fulfilling the tasks emanating from the platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

"Slowness in solving important and vital problems as well as other shortcomings and failures often undermine the implementation of the basic principles of our political system," Sefedin Batali said. "In our struggle against these shortcomings, we have not always been consistent; but the League of Communists must create the necessary conditions ensuring that all institutions of the system perform their functions. The causes of certain earlier shortcomings can be eliminated or at least alleviated through a more precise elaboration of all matters connected with the statute, which must express more definitely and clearly the specific nature of activities of communists in the individual forms and institutions of the system, and especially the responsibility of communists and their basic organization and the organs of the League of Communists for the work of delegations and delegates."

Continuing his report, Sefedin Batali reported that in the period between the two conferences of the League of Communists of Kosovo, more than 1,200 new basic organizations of the League of Communists have been formed, various forms of organizing the League of Communists for action have been set up, and more than 24,000 new members have been admitted. However, despite the increase in the number of members of the League of Communists, those engaged in direct production activity are still few among the members. It was further emphasized that the proposed amendments contain no essential changes in the structure of the organs of the League of Communists, but place great emphasis on strengthening the role of communists and their effectiveness and responsibility in work. In the discussions on these questions up to now, proposals dominated that the Provincial Committee, as the highest organ of the League of Communists of Kosovo, should establish stronger ties with the rank and file members and be more operational in its activities. Members of the Provincial Committee are also responsible to the organizations in which they work.

"As a result of a strengthened role of the Provincial Committee, the political executive and working character of the Presidium and its greater direct assistance to the organs and organizations of the League of Communists in communes should be even more strongly expressed. The collective work and decisionmaking and the collective and individual responsibility of members and the Presidium in relation to the Provincial Committee should also be more strongly expressed," Sefedin Batali stressed.

According to the proposal, the president of the Provincial Committee is elected from among the presidium members for a 1-year term of office. As regards the elections for the collective political executive organs of the League of Communists in communes and the province, it is proposed that the statute should determine a unified solution according to which all organs of the League of Communists will be elected by secret vote. Proceeding from the specific nature of involvement of the League of Communists in Kosovo University, that is in its departments and higher schools, it is proposed that the secretary and members of the Secretariat of the basic organization of the League of Communists at that higher educational institution be elected for a 1-year term of office, and that this provision be regulated by the statute of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

Decision on Number of Delegates

The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo determined that 305 delegates woul attend the 13th Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and that 115 Kosovo delegates would attend the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia. The Provincial Committee also adopted a decision on the number of delegates of the League of Communists of Kosovo to the 12th LCY Congress: 46 Kosovo delegates will attend the highest meeting of the Yugoslav communists.

At its session, the Provincial Committee also adopted the proposal on the orientation structure of the new Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, which will have 95 members, including 67 Albanians, 19 Serbs, 4 Montenegrins, 3 Muslims, 1 Turk and 1 representative of other nationalities.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD101756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Pristina, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- Nationalist and irredentist activity in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo is stagnating and the day-to-day life of the citizens there has returned to normal. This was stated by provincial Secretary for Internal Affairs Mehmed Maliqi in an interview with the Belgrade weekly ILUSTROVANU POLITIKA. The high-ranking provincial official, (?himself a member) of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, disclosed that the police had smashed to top of the irredentist organisation in Kosovo. As a result of this, the activity of the irredentists has of late been almost totally prevented, he said.

A week ago, Maliqi announced in the provincial Assembly that 33 illegal groups receiving support from abroad, above all from Albania, had been discovered. He also told the Assembly that a total of 280 persons had been sentenced for irredentist activity, that about 100 others were under investigation and that some 800 had been punished for committing various offences. In the last five months only one demonstration and two attempts at demonstration have been registered in the province. Propaganda material including various pamphlets, recorded speeches by Enver Hoxha and pictures of Hoxha and Stalin had been brought illegally into the country from Albania prior to the irredentist disorders in Kosovo, Maliqi said.

The provincial secretary for internal affairs said that the roots of the hostile activity in Kosovo stemmed from the remnants of counter-revolutionary groups which were active during the Second World War. During the last war, Italian and later German fascist occupying forces instigated nationalist hatred in Kosovo and supplied arms to Albanian fascist organisations which covered German retreat from this Balkan region.

Certain blind nationalists cannot realise that Albania cannot be compared with Kosovo which has achieved a sharp economic growth and ensured to its citizens a high standard of living and civil freedoms, Maliqi said. The current political action in Kosovo will ensure lasting stabilisation of the situation and the re-establishment of good relations among the members of the various nationalities in the province, Maliqi concluded.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND SIGNED IN BELGRADE

LD102042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1946 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Polish trade protocol for this year was signed here this evening. The protocol foresees the volume of trade to total 650 million dollars, a 30 percent increase over the last year's realization, and balanced exported exports and imports. Products from the programme of long-term cooperation in production and specialization account for some 30 percent of total trade foreseen for this year.